

ARMY

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WHOLE NUMBER 704

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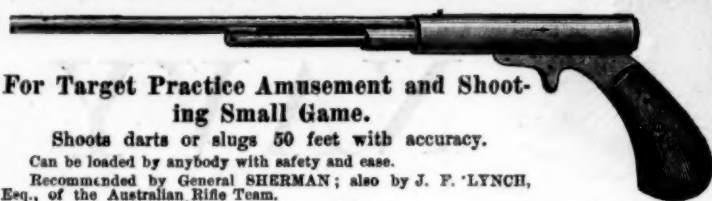
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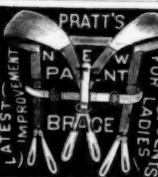
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New York City, 100 Walker st., Capt. R. L. Morris, 18th Inf.
New York City, 109 West street, Capt. J. F. Kent, 3d Inf.
Nashville, Tenn., 78½ Cherry st., 1st Lt. C. N. Gray, 25th Inf.
St. Louis, Mo., 281 Pine st., 1st Lt. E. B. Savage, 8th Inf.
Washington, D. C., 1710 Pennsylvania Ave., Capt. C. B. Throckmorton, 4th Art.

MOUNTED RECRUITING SERVICE.

Col. J. Irvin Gregg, 8th Cavalry, Superintendent.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT—ST. LOUIS BARRACKS, MO.

Col. J. Irvin Gregg, 8th Cavalry, Commanding.
First Lieut. W. C. Forbush, 5th Cavalry, Depot Adjutant.
Surgeon E. P. Vollum, U. S. Army, Post Surgeon.
Asst. Surgeon W. C. Andrews, U. S. Army.
Capt. Wm. McCleave, 8th Cavalry, Commanding Permt't Co.

RENDEZVOUS AND OFFICERS IN CHARGE.

Atlanta, Ga., 34 Decatur st., 1st Lt. Chas. D. Ward, 10th Cav.
Baltimore, Md., 116 S. Sharp st., Capt. Wm. B. Kennedy, 10th Cav.
Boston, Mass., 6 Portland st., 1st Lt. Leo. O. Parker, 4th Cav.
Chicago, Ill., 38 Clarke st., 1st Lt. Thos. Garvey, 1st Cav.
Cincinnati, O., 206 W. 5th st., 1st Lt. S. L. Woodward, 10th Cav.
Indianapolis, Ind., 9 W. Wash'tn st., 1st Lt. Byron Dawson, 9th Cav.
Memphis, Tenn., 1st Lt. P. Hunt, 10th Cav.
New York City, 174 Hudson st., Capt. A. R. Chaffee, 5th Cav.
Phila., Pa., 2122 Market st., 1st Lt. E. Crawford, 3d Cav.
Pittsburg, Pa., 289 Penn. av., 1st Lt. J. G. McAdams, 2d Cav.
St. Louis, Mo., (Barracks), 1st Lt. W. C. Forbush, 5th Cav.

ABSTRACT OF IMPORTANT ORDERS.

G. O. 8, H. Q. A., Feb. 8, 1877.

By direction of the Secretary of War the following regulations are published to the Army:

Hereafter the cap-badges, numbers of regiments, and letters of companies will be worn by enlisted men of the Army in the following manner, viz.:

For Light Artillery and Cavalry Soldiers—the numbers of their regiments in the upper, and the letters of their companies in the lower, angles of the badges of their respective arms upon the forage caps; the helmets and trimmings according to the patterns now worn.

For Ordnance Sergeants and Soldiers—the "shell and flame" on dress and forage caps.

For Hospital Stewards—the letters "U. S." in white metal, inclosed by wreath, on dress and forage caps.

For Commissary Sergeants—crescent in white metal, the points in a vertical line, on dress and forage caps.

For Engineers—the castle, with letter of company above it, on dress and forage caps.

For Artillery—the crossed cannon, with number of regiment in upper, and letter of company in lower, angles, or dress and forage caps.

For Infantry—the crossed rifles, with the numbers of regiment and the letters of company placed as for Artillery, upon dress and forage caps.

For Field and Band Musicians—bugle, with numbers of regiment in the centre, and the letters of the company above the bugle.

The cap trimmings for enlisted men of all arms and corps will be of yellow metal, unless otherwise specified.

G. O. 9, H. Q. A., Feb. 10, 1877.

By direction of the Secretary of War the following order is issued:

To test the practicability of making shoes for the Army by the labor of the prisoners at the Military Prison at Fort Leavenworth, the following steps will be taken as soon as possible:

1st. The Commandant of the prison will place and keep at work at least seventy-five prisoners at making shoes, under the direction of the Quartermaster's Department, in the manner provided for in the Regulations of the Prison adopted by the Board of Commissioners on the 8th instant.

2d. The Quartermaster's Department will provide the requisite tools and materials, and employ the necessary civilian labor, for the purpose of carrying on the labor as prescribed.

G. O. 11, H. Q. A., Feb. 12, 1877.

By direction of the Secretary of War the following regulation is published to the Army:

Hereafter General Officers above the grade of Brig.-General will be allowed, at their option, to wear the sash across the body from the left shoulder to the right side.

The sash may be of buff silk and gold thread.

HQRS DEPT. OF TEXAS, Feb. 5, 1877.

[Circular.]

The following is published for the information and guidance of all officers serving in this Department:

Proceedings of courts-martial in this Department against sentinels for neglect, such as allowing store-houses to be entered, prisoners to escape, etc., show that proper precautions to fix responsibility are not taken before or when the sentinels are posted; in some instances three sentinels of different reliefs are charged with the same offence, showing that a careful examination is not made when the sentinel is posted to ascertain that all is right and thereby fix the responsibility, should any loss or damage occur from that time to the next examination on that one sentinel.

Wire gratings should cover all inlets to the cells, save the doors, and compliance with the requirements of pars. 1, 2, and 3, G. O. 1, series of 1876, from these Hdqrs, strictly enforced.

DEPT. COLUMBIA, Jan. 30, 1877.

With the view of enabling the Ordnance Department to obtain data which may prove valuable in correcting, or avoiding in the future manufacture, defects or weakness which may be discovered to be inherent in the arms now in the hands of the troops, it is made the duty of officers in this Military Department responsible for arms, to note every case of breakage or disabling of a small arm, and to their usual "Reports of stores on hand" to append a memorandum covering each case, the nature and extent of the injury, and giving the circumstances under which the accident occurred.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS

CHANGES OF STATIONS.

A. Surg. W. J. Wilson is relieved from duty at Fort Bayard, N. M., and will proceed to Santa Fe, N. M., for assignment to duty at Fort Craig, N. M. (S. O. 22 D. M.)

A. Surg. G. S. Oldmixon is relieved from duty at Camp Lowell, A. T., and will report to C. O. Camp Apache, A. T., for duty (S. O. 8, D. A.)

Chaplain D. White will proceed to Fort Elliott, Texas, for duty (S. O. 24, D. M.)

A. Surg. J. W. Buell, M. D., will accompany the detachment of recruits for the 10th Cavalry en route to Fort Concho, Texas, and, upon arrival at that post, will report to post commander for duty (S. O. 23, D. T.)

Capt. L. S. Babbitt, Ord. Dept., is assigned to duty as Ordnance Officer of the Dept. (G. O. 1, D. O.)

Surg. C. R. Greenleaf is relieved from duty in the Department of South, and will report to C. Gen. Dept. of Gulf for duty (S. O., Feb. 7, W. D.)

Surg. J. F. Randolph will report to C. Gen. Mil.

Div. of Atlantic for duty; A. Surg. W. E. Waters will report to C. O. Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., for temporary duty. The following named officers will report to the commanders of the Departments set opposite their respective names for assignment to duty: A. Surg. W. H. Gardner, Dept. of South; A. Surg. W. F. Buchanan, Dept. of the South; A. Surg. E. Bentley, Dept. of the Gulf; A. Surg. R. S. Vickery is relieved from duty in the Dept. of the Gulf, and will report to C. Gen. Mil. Div. of Atlantic for duty (S. O., Feb. 8, W. D.)

DETACHED SERVICE.

Capt. F. F. Whitehead, C. S., will proceed from Santa Fe to Fort Union, N. M. (S. O. 24, D. M.)

Major J. H. Bill, Surg., will report to C. O. McPherson Bks, Atlanta, Ga., for temporary duty (S. O. 23, D. S.)

1st Lieut. E. H. Ruffner, Corps of Engineers, member G. C. M. Fort Leavenworth, Kas., by par. 6, S. O. 18, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 25, D. M.)

Capt. J. M. Marshall, Q. M. Dept., member G. C. M. Fort Ellis, M. T., Feb. 26 (S. O. 17, D. D.)

Lieut.-Col. A. Baird, Asst. Insp.-Gen., will proceed to Rock Island, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo. (S. O. 12, M. D. M.)

A. A. Surg. L. Kennon will proceed to Fort Craig, N. M. (S. O. 6, D. N. M.)

Col. N. H. Davis, Insp.-Gen. of the Division, will proceed to make inspections of the accounts of disbursing officers as follows: Boston—Major B. Du Barry, C. S., and Capt. J. G. C. Lee, A. Q. M. Detroit, Mich.—Major C. M. Terrell, P. D. Buffalo, N. Y.—Major G. B. Dandy, Q. M. Baltimore, Md.—Lieut.-Col. H. F. Clarke, A. C. Gen. of Sub., and Capt. H. W. Jones, A. Q. M. Fort Monroe, Va.—Capt. L. E. Campbell, A. Q. M., and 1st Lieut. J. Curry, 5th Artillery, A. C. S. (S. O. 33, M. D. A.)

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Twenty-one days, Prof. J. B. Wheeler, U. S. Mil. Academy (S. O., Feb. 1, W. D.)

A. Surg. P. Moffatt, extended two months (S. O., Feb. 1, W. D.)

Ten days, to apply for extension of ten days, Major P. P. G. Hall, P. D., New York City (S. O. 31, M. D. A.)

Ten days, Major T. H. Helsey, P. D., New York City (S. O. 29, M. D. A.)

PAYMENT OF TROOPS.

Major W. H. Eckels, P. D., will proceed to Pineville, Clinton, and Baton Rouge, La., for the purpose of paying the troops stationed at those points (S. O. 21, D. G.)

RELIEVED.

A. Surg. A. B. Campbell, M. D., as member G. C. M. Ringgold Bks, Texas, per par. 3, S. O. 224, series of 1876, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 20, D. T.)

REJOIN.

Lieut.-Col. J. A. Ekin, Deputy Q. M. Gen., will return to his proper station (S. O., Feb. 13, W. D.)

ANNULLED.

The contract of Dr. C. C. Gordon, A. A. Surg., on the receipt of this order at the place where he may be serving (S. O. 6, D. N. M.)

CONFIRMED.

Par. 6, S. O. 6, Hdqrs Dist. N. M., directing the annulment of the contract of A. A. Surg. C. C. Gordon, is confirmed (S. O. 26, D. M.)

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

The C. O. Fort Reno, I. T., will grant a furlough for two months to Hosp. Stew. W. C. Freeman (S. O. 25, D. M.)

Hosp. Stew. J. R. Brown, relieved from temporary duty at Hdqrs Dept. of Texas, and will comply with par. 3, S. O. 12, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 23, D. T.)

EXAMINATION.

A Board of Officers of the Corps of Engineers, to consist of—Cols. J. G. Barnard, Z. B. Tower, and Lieut.-Col. H. G. Wright, is constituted to meet in N. Y. City for the examination of 2d Lieut. H. S. Taber for promotion in the Corps of Engineers (S. O., Feb. 7, W. D.)

1st CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.—Headquarters, and E. L. H. Ft. Walla Walla, W. T.; A. Camp Bidwell, Cal.; B. Fort Klamath, Oregon; C. Camp McDermitt, Nev.; F. Fort Lapwal, I. T.; I. Camp Halleck, Nev.; K. Camp Harney, Or.; M. Fort Colville, Wash. T.; D. Presidio, Cal.; G. San Diego, Bks., Cal.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. F. A. Edwards temporarily assigned to duty with Co. I, at Camp Halleck, Nev. (S. O. 12, M. D. P.)

2nd CAVALRY, Colonel I. N. Palmer.—Headquarters A. B. D. E. Fort Sanders, W. T.; I. K. Fort Fred. Steele; C. Camp Stambaugh, W. T.; F. G. H. L. Fort Ellis, M. T.; M. Camp Brown, W. T.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. C. Augar, A. D. C., member, G. C. M. Baton Rouge Bks, La., Feb. 6 (S. O. 21, D. G.)

Capt.-G. L. Tyler, member, G. C. M. Fort Ellis, M. T., Feb. 26 (S. O. 17, D. D.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of one month, 2d Lieut. H. C. La Point, Camp Brown, W. T. Before being allowed to avail himself of the leave of absence, Lieut. La Point will be relieved from his duties at Camp Brown, W. T., by 1st Lieut. T. J. Gregg (S. O. 15, D. P.)

Fort Ellis.—Co. L gave its "First Invitation Ball" at

this military post Jan. 25, 1877. The committee of invitation consisted of Messrs. Foulks, Bobideau, White, McLeod and Flanagan, and the master of ceremonies was Sergeant Wilkins. Although not able to be present, we shall be glad to receive from some correspondent on the ground an account of the affair. After the severe experience of the late summer and fall campaigns, the garrison of Fort Ellis deserves a little relaxation, and we are satisfied that the gallant sabreurs had a good time.

3RD CAVALRY, Col. J. J. Reynolds.—Headquarters, and A. D. E. F. G. Fort Laramie, W. T.; H. Sidney Barracks, Neb.; I. Fort Fetterman, W. T.; R. C. L. Camp Robinson, Neb.; M. Camp Sheridan, Neb.; K. Cheyenne, W. T.

Detached Service.—Major A. W. Evans, member, G. C. M. Cheyenne, W. T., Feb. 10 (S. O. 17, D. P.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of two months, Major J. W. Mason, Camp Robinson, Neb. (S. O. 15, D. P.)

4TH CAVALRY, Col. R. S. McKenzie.—Headquarters, and B. D. E. F. H. I. M. Camp Robinson, Neb.; A. C. K. Fort Sill, I. T.; G. L. Fort Reno, I. T.

Fort Sill.—The season of garrison theatricals seems to be in full blast. Fort Sill was the theatre of a very amusing and excellent performance, Feb. 1, by the troupe, comprising the following enlisted men of this regiment: Messrs. Vibart, Emerson, O'Neil, Cumming, Ford, Hazlet, Booth, Cellone, Curtis, Kelley, Merritt, Pearson and Martin. On the programme were the laughable sketch, "Rooms to Let Without Board," and the farce of "Lambkin Louder," interspersed with a touch upon the banjo by Mr. Ford, and "Foot-prints in the Sand" by Mr. Curtis. Master Cellone astonished the house with some very clever acrobatic evolutions. A stump oration and "The Old Log Cabin" were judiciously combined with an immense attraction in Master Tommy, who is considered both musical and miniature, weighing but 12 pounds, and "endowed with almost superhuman intelligence." The performance closed with the new Ethiopian sketch, "Military Discipline," in which Gen. Bullet and Corporal Powder, boy twins, created a sensation. The manager, Mr. G. Emerson, deserves a great deal of credit, and his "support" much praise.

5TH CAVALRY, Col. W. Merritt.—Headquarters, and A. B. F. H. I. L. Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.; D. K. Sidney Bks, Neb.; C. G. E. M. Fort McPherson, Neb.

Detached Service.—Major V. K. Hart, member, G. C. M. Cheyenne, W. T., Feb. 10 (S. O. 17, D. P.)

6TH CAVALRY, Col. James Oakes.—Headquarters and C. G. M. Camp Grant, A. T.; B. Camp Lowell, A. T.; K. Fort Whipple, A. T.; H. L. Camp Bowie, A. T.; A. D. Camp Apache, A. T.; E. Camp Verde, A. T.; I. Camp McDowell, A. T.; F. Camp on Gila, A. T.

Transferred.—On his own application, 1st Lieut. S. Smith from the 6th Cav. to 2d Art. (Bat. I.) (S. O., Feb. 9, W. D.)

7TH CAVALRY, Colonel S. D. Sturgis.—Headquarters, and B. E. G. I. K. L. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; A. D. H. M. Fort Rice, D. T.; C. Fort Totten, D. T.; F. Fort Abercrombie, D. T.

Detached Service.—Capt. J. M. Bell will proceed on public service to Fort Abercrombie, D. T. (S. O. 15, D. D.)

LL-Col. E. Otis to duty at Fort Rice (S. O. 16, D. D.)
Leave of Absence.—1st Lieut. (now Capt.) E. S. Godfrey, further extended ten days (S. O., Feb. 7, W. D.)

8TH CAVALRY, Col. J. I. Gregg.—Headquarters and C. D. F. L. M. Fort Brown, Tex.; B. Fort Clark, Texas; A. E. G. H. Ringgold Barracks, Tex.; R. Fort Duncan, Tex.; F. scouting.

Leave of Absence.—2d Lieut. C. H. Lester, extended five months (S. O., Feb. 7, W. D.)

9TH CAVALRY, Col. Edward Hatch.—Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.; E. K. Ft. Union, N. M.; I. Ft. Wingate, N. M.; G. Fort Garland, C. T.; H. M. Fort Stanton, N. M.; F. Fort Selden, N. M.; A. C. Fort Bayard, N. M.; B. Fort Craig, N. M.; D. Fort Wallace, Kas.; L. Fort Lyon, Col.

Detached Service.—Capt. C. D. Beyer will proceed to Fort Bayard, N. M. (S. O. 6, D. N. M.)

10TH CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.—Headquarters and A. D. F. L. Fort Concho, Tex.; G. Fort Griffin, Tex.; C. Fort McKavett, Tex.; M. Fort Stockton, Tex.; H. Ft. Davis, Tex.; J. Fort Richardson, Tex.; B. Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; E. San Felipe, Tex.; K. Ft. Clark, Tex.

1ST ARTILLERY, Col. Israel Vogdes.—Headquarters and K. Fort Adams, R. I.; I. Fort Warren, Mass.; M. Fort Trumbull, Conn.; G. Ft. Monroe, Va.; H. Ft. Preble, Me.; L. Fort Independence, Mass.; A. C. E. F. En route to N. Y.; B. D. Washington Arsenal.

† Washington, D. C., temporary duty.

Change of Station.—Bats. D, H, I, L, and M will return to their former stations in Div. of Atlantic, and Bats. B and D will proceed to Washington, D. C., and take post at Washington Arsenal (S. O. 25, D. S.)

Major C. L. Best is relieved from duty in Dept. of the South and will proceed to his former station in Div. of Atlantic (S. O. 25, D. S.)

1st Lieut. J. M. K. Davis will report to C. O. Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., for special duty (S. O., Feb. 12, W. D.)

Lieut.-Col. E. Upton will report for duty at the Artillery School, in place of Col. J. Roberts, 4th Art., heretofore relieved (S. O., Feb. 12, W. D.)

Detached Service.—Major J. Hamilton, Capt. W. L. Hashlin, 1st Lieuts. E. D. Wheeler, C. L. Best, Jr., members, and 2d Lieut. J. Pope, Jr., J. A. of G. C. M. Fort Preble, Me., Feb. 12 (S. O. 30, M. D. A.)

Leave of Absence.—Twenty-eight days, Capt. L. L. Langdon, Charleston, S. C. (S. O. 26, D. S.)

One month, Major C. L. Best, Fort Independence, Mass. (S. O. 31, M. D. A.)

Fourteen days, to take effect on his arrival at Washington, D. C., en route with his battery from the South, 1st Lieut. R. H. Patterson, Fort Independence, Mass. (S. O. 28, M. D. A.)

Bread Ration.—The ration of bread of Bat. B, stationed at Washington Arsenal, D. C., will be increased to twenty-two ounces (S. O. 31, M. D. A.)

2ND ARTILLERY.—Colonel William F. Barry.—Headquarters, and A. H. Fort McHenry, Md.; B. Ft. Foote, Md.; E. Raleigh, N. C.; F. Morgantown, N. C.; K. Fort Monroe, Va.; C. D. G. I. L. Washington, D. C.; M. Fort Johnston, N. C.

Change of Station.—Bat. L will proceed to Washington Arsenal, D. C., and take post (S. O. 25, D. S.)

The band of this regiment will proceed from Fort McHenry, Md., to Washington Arsenal, D. C., for temporary duty at that post (S. O. 33, M. D. A.)

Leave of Absence.—Two months, 1st Lieut. E. S. Curtis, Fort McHenry, Md. (S. O. 29, M. D. A.)

Relieved.—Capt. W. McK. Dunn, Jr., relieved from duty as member G. C. M. Fort Leavenworth, Kas., by par. 6, S. O. 18, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 25, D. M.)

Transferred.—On his own application, 1st Lieut. W. Stanton from the 2d Art. to the 6th Cav. (Co. E.) (S. O., Feb. 9, W. D.)

3RD ARTILLERY, Col. George W. Getty.—Headquarters and C. L. M. Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.; A. Fort Monroe, Va.; B. Fort Niagara, N. Y.; H. Madison Barracks, N. Y.; F. Fort Ontario, N. Y.; K. Fort Wood, N. Y.; D. E. Washington, D. C.; G. Indianapolis Arsenal; I. Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.

Change of Station.—Lieut.-Col. R. B. Ayres will proceed to Washington, D. C., and assume command of garrison at that place (S. O. 27, M. D. A.)

Col. G. W. Getty will relieve Col. W. F. Barry, 2d Art., of the command of Fort Monroe, Va., and the Artillery School at that post. Col. Barry, on being thus relieved, will resume command of his regiment (S. O., Feb. 12, W. D.)

4TH ARTILLERY, Col. Horace Brooks.—Headquarters, B. C. Presidio, Cal.; H. K. L. Alcatraz Isl., Cal.; E. Ft. Stevens, Or.; G. M. Sitka, Alaska; D. Fort Canby, Wash. T.; I. Fort Monroe, Va.; A. Fort Wrangel, Alaska; F. Ft. Jose, Cal.

Change of Station.—2d Lieut. W. Crozier, Point San Jose, Cal., will proceed to Yerba Buena Island, Cal., and relieve 1st Lieut. W. F. Stewart, at that post. Lieut. Stewart, upon being relieved, will join his company, D, at Fort Canby, W. T. (S. O. 14, M. D. P.)

Detached Service.—Capt. J. Egan, H. C. Cushing, 1st Lieuts. G. G. Greenough, W. Ennis, S. W. Taylor, H. R. Anderson, members, and 2d Lieut. J. T. French, Jr., J. A. of G. C. M. Alcatraz Island, Cal., Feb. 2 (S. O. 13, M. D. P.)

Transferred.—1st Lieut. C. P. Miller from Bat. A to Bat. F. 1st Lieut. S. R. Jones from Bat. F to Bat. A (S. O., Feb. 12, W. D.)

To Join.—Col. J. Roberts from duty at the Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., and will join his regiment (S. O., Feb. 9, W. D.)

5TH ARTILLERY, Col. Henry J. Hunt.—Headquarters and F. Summerville, S. C.; A. K. St. Augustine, Fla.; B. I. L. M. Fort Barrancas, Fla.; D. Tallahassee, Fla.; G. H. Key West, Fla.; E. Charleston, S. C.; C. Fort Monroe, Va.

1ST INFANTRY.—Colonel Thomas G. Pitcher.—Headquarters and I. D. E. C. Ft. Randall, D. T.; A. Lower Brule Agency; B. F. H. Fort Sully, D. T.; G. K. Standing Rock Agency.

Leave of Absence.—1st Lieut. T. Sharp, further extended one month and twenty days (S. O., Feb. 7, W. D.)

2ND INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.—Headquarters and A. B. D. H. K. Atlanta, Ga.; F. Chattanooga; C. Alken, S. C.; G. Edgefield, S. C.; I. Jeffersonville, Ind.; E. Ellijay, Ga.

• Tallahassee, Fla., temporary duty.

Change of Station.—Co. H (Daggett's) is relieved from duty at Columbia, S. C., and will proceed to McPherson Bks, Atlanta, Ga., and there take post (S. O. 24, D. S.)

Co. D (Falck's) from duty at Edgefield, S. C., and will proceed to McPherson Bks, Atlanta, Ga., and take station. Co. E (Cook's) will proceed to and encamp at Ellijay, Gilmer County, Ga. (S. O. 23, D. S.)

3RD INFANTRY, Colonel De L. Floyd-Jones.—Headquarters and A. E. F. G. H. Jackson Barracks, La.; D. St. Martinville, La.; C. I. Pineville, La.; B. X. Baton Rouge Bks, La.

• New Orleans, La., temporary duty.

Leave of Absence.—One month, on Surg. certificate, 1st Lieut. D. A. Griffith, New Orleans, La. (S. O. 22, D. G.)

4TH INFANTRY, Colonel Franklin F. Flint.—Headquarters and G. K. Fort Bridger, W. T.; A. Fort Fred. Steele, W. T.; B. E. Ft. Reno, W. T.; C. F. Ft. Fetterman, W. T.; D. H. Omaha Bks, Neb.; I. Cantonment Reno, W. T.

Detached Service.—Capt. W. H. Bisbee, member, G. C. M. Cheyenne, W. T., Feb. 10 (S. O. 17, D. P.)

5TH INFANTRY, Colonel Nelson A. Miles.—Headquarters and A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. Cantonment Tongue River, M. T.

† Powder River Expedition.

6TH INFANTRY, Colonel William B. Hazen.—Headquarters and C. D. E. F. G. I. Fort Buford, D. T.; A. Standing Rock Agency, D. T.; H. Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T.; K. Fort Stevenson, D. T.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. R. E. Thompson to temporary duty as A. C. S. for the post of St. Paul, Minn., to date from Feb. 1 (S. O. 18, D. D.)

Leave of Absence.—1st Lieut. E. B. Gibbs, A. D. C., Saint Paul, Minn., extended fifteen days (S. O. 11, M. D. M.)

7TH INFANTRY, Col. John Gibbon.—Headquarters, and A. B. G. H. I. K. Fort Shaw, M. T.; C. Fort Ellis, M. T.; D. E. Camp Baker, M. T.; F. Fort Benton, M. T.

Detached Service.—Lieut.-Col. C. C. Gilbert, Capt. H. B. Freeman, W. Clifford, J. M. J. Sanno, C. Williams, 1st Lieut. J. H. Bradley, 2d Lieut. G. S. Young, members, and 1st Lieut. A. H. Jackson, J. A. of G. C. M. Fort Ellis, M. T., Feb. 26 (S. O. 17, D. D.)

Fort Shaw.—"Justitia" writes us, Jan. 24:

In your edition of Jan. 6, page 315, under article "The Frontiersman," you state that "three privates of the 17th Inf. were selected." You have inadvertently given the credit to the wrong regiment, as the men referred to were from Co. E, 7th Inf., and have since been awarded a Medal of Honor from "the Congress" for their services. The men's names were Stewart, Evans and Bell, and I think the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL published the occurrence about the time.

The allusion referred to was a typographical slip.

In the JOURNAL, Sept. 2, we published Gen. Terry's official order, and the names and regiment were correctly stated.

8TH INFANTRY, Col. August V. Kautz.—Headquarters, Prescott, A. T.; F. Fort Whipple, A. T.; A. B. Camp Verde, A. T.; C. Camp McDowell, A. T.; G. Camp Lowell, A. T.; E. K. Camp Apache, A. T.; H. Ft. Yuma, Cal.; I. Cp. Grant, A. T.; D. Camp on Gila, A. T.

9TH INFANTRY, Col. John H. King.—Headquarters and B. D. F. H. I. K. Omaha Barracks, Neb.; C. Ft. Laramie, W. T.; G. Camp Robinson, Neb.; I. Camp Sheridan, Neb.; E. Fort Reno, W. T.; A. North Platte, Neb.

Detached Service.—Major E. F. Townsend, Capt. W. H. Jordan, A. S. Burt, F. Mears, members, and 1st Lieut. L. Hay, Adj. J. A. of G. C. M. Cheyenne, W. T., Feb. 10 (S. O. 17, D. P.)

10TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.—Headquarters and A. B. C. E. F. I. Fort McKavett, Tex.; D. San Antonio, Tex.; G. H. K. Fort Clark, Tex.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. B. Eldridge, member, G. C. M. post of San Antonio, Tex., per par. 1, S. O. 9, 10 and 13, from these Hdqrs, vice Capt. D. Schooley, 25th Inf., relieved (S. O. 24, D. T.)

Rejoin.—2d Lieut. B. Eldridge will report to C. O. post of San Antonio, Texas, for duty with his company (D). (S. O. 21, D. T.)

Transferred.—On his own application, 2d Lieut. J. S. Jouett from the 10th Inf. to the 10th Cav. (S. O., Feb. 9, W. D.)

11TH INFANTRY, Colonel William H. Wood.—Headquarters and C. D. E. F. G. I. K. Cheyenne Agency, D. T.; A. B. H. Standing Rock Agency, D. T.

12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.—Headquarters and B. I. Angel Island, Cal.; A. K. Camp Mojave, A. T.; C. Fort Yuma, Cal.; D. Camp Independence, Cal.; E. Camp Gaston, Cal.; G. Camp McDermitt, Nev.; H. Camp Hallack, Nev.; F. Alcatraz Island, Cal.

Detached Service.—Lieut.-Col. A. D. Nelson, Insp. Gen. of Dept., will proceed to Sioux City, Iowa (S. O. 18, D. D.)

13TH INFANTRY, Colonel P. R. de Trobriand.—Headquarters and D. F. New Orleans, La.; A. I. Vicksburg, Miss.; B. C. H. Baton Rouge, La.; G. H. Holly Springs, Miss.; E. Little Rock, Ark.; K. Columbus, Miss.

• New Orleans, temporary duty.

Detached Service.—Capt. W. M. Waterbury, B. H. Rogers, 1st Lieut. W. Auman, 2d Lieut. C. S. Hall, members, and 2d Lieut. B. H. Gilman, J. A. of G. C. M. Baton Rouge Bks, La., Feb. 6 (S. O. 21, D. G.)

To Join.—Capt. H. H. Humphreys will proceed to join his proper station, Fort Bayard, N. M. (S. O. 6, D. N. M.)

Examinations.—A Board of Officers, to consist of Major R. S. LaMotte, Capt. G. M. Bascom, 2d Lieut. W. S. Davies, is appointed to meet in New Orleans on the 9th instant for examining into and reporting upon the qualifications of 1st Sergt. J. Hoshett, Co. I, and 1st Sergt. J. Benshoof, Co. A, for appointment as Superintendent of a National Cemetery (S. O. 24, D. G.)

14TH INFANTRY, Col. John E. Smith.—Headquarters and D. G. H. Camp Douglas, Utah; B. C. F. Camp Robinson, Neb.; A. Fort Hall, Idaho; E. Fort Cameron, U. T.; K. Fort Hartstuff; I. Fort Laramie, W. T.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. W. P. Goodwin will comply with par. 8, S. O. 11, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 21, D. T.)

15TH INFANTRY, Col. Geo. A. Woodward.—Headquarters and D. K. Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B. Ft. Garland, C. T.; A. G. Fort Craig, N. M.; C. F. Ft. Union, N. M.; E. Fort Bayard, N. M.; H. Fort Stanton, N. M.; I. Fort Marcy, N. M.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. G. K. McGunnegle will proceed to Fort Bayard, N. M. (S. O. 6, D. N. M.)

In Arrest.—Capt. J. H. Stewart will report in arrest at Fort Craig, N. M., on Feb. 15, to Col. E. Hatch, 9th Cav. (S. O. 6, D. N. M.)

Fort Union, N. M.—The first of a series of entertainments to be given by the "L. F. Dramatic Association," composed of officers and ladies of the 15th Inf. and 9th Cav., was held at this post, Fort Union, Feb. 1. The performance embraced the farce, "Rough Diamond," and the petite comedy, "Anything For a Change," with the following casts:

ROUGH DIAMOND.
Sir Wm. Evergreen, Lieut. Sherman; Lady Evergreen, Mrs. Conrad; Lord Plato, Lieut. Garst; Lady Plato, Miss Brent; Capt. Blenheim, Lieut. Valois; Cousin Joe, Lieut. Kianie; Lucy, Mrs. Sherman.

ANYTHING FOR A CHANGE.
Mr. Paul Honeyball, Lieut. Taylor; Mr. Swappington, Lieut. Sherman; Jeremy Census, Lieut. Garst; Mrs. Honeyball, Mrs. Sherman; Margaret, Miss Hewitt; Eliza, Miss Brent.

The performance was held in one of the large halls in the depot, in the rear end of which a neat little stage has been erected. A large audience was present, and, judging by their frequent applause, were much pleased with the entertainment. The plays passed off in fine style, the actors acquitting themselves in their different parts with great credit—Mrs. Conrad, particularly, whose fine rendering of the character of Margery (Lady Evergreen), elicited for her the highest praise. A second entertainment, with an entirely new programme, will be given two weeks hence.

16TH INFANTRY, Colonel G. Pennypacker.—Headquarters, F. and G. Mt. Vernon Barracks, Ala.; D. E. Mobile, Ala.; B. Jackson, Miss.; I. Shreveport, La.; C. Little Rock, Ark.; A. K. Huntsville, Ala.; H. Monroe, La.

• New Orleans, temp. duty.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. G. E. Bacon will proceed to Memphis and Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., and Corinth, Miss. (S. O. 23, D. G.)

17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas L. Crittenden.—Headquarters and E. F. Standing Rock Ay., D. T.; B. Fort Wadsworth, D. T.; D. G. Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.; I. K. Big Cheyenne Agency, D. T.; C. Fort Totten, D. T.; H. Camp Hancock, D. T.; C. Ft. Sisseton, D. T.

Confirmed.—The verbal order of the Dept. Comdr. to 1st Lieut. J. Chance, A. A. Q. M., given on July 20, 1876, to abandon 67,603 pounds of oats and 49,795 pounds of corn, at the Powder River depot, for want of transportation to remove them (S. O. 18, D. D.)

18TH INFANTRY. Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.—Headquarters and B. C. D. G. Columbia, S. C.; E. Edgefield, S. C.; K. Greenville, S. C.; I. Aiken, N. C.; H. Allendale, S. C.; F. Abbeville, S. C.; Newbury, S. C.; A. Spartansburg, S. C.; Tallahassee, Fla.

Leave of Absence.—1st Lieut. H. H. Benner, Columbia, S. C., extended ten days (S. O. 32, M. D. A.)

Remitted.—By direction of the President the unexecuted portion of the mitigated sentence in the case of Capt. M. L. Ogden, promulgated in G. C.-M. O. 164, Hdqrs. Army, Adjt.-Gen. Office, is remitted to take effect Feb. 15, 1877, when he will resume his duties (G. C.-M. O. 19, H. Q. A.)

19TH INFANTRY. Colonel Charles H. Smith.—Headquarters and D. I. Fort Lyon, C. T.; C. Fort Dodge, Kas.; B. Fort Larned, Kas.; E. H. Fort Elliott, Tex.; F. G. Camp Supply, I. T.; K. Fort Wallace, Kas.; A. Fort Hays, Kan.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. G. K. Spencer will turn over his detachment (consisting of 104 recruits for 10th Inf., 25 recruits for 24th Inf., 1 enlisted man, 8th Cav., and 2 landresses, 10th Inf.) to 2d Lieut. H. H. Landon, 25th Inf., with all ordnance and ordnance stores, Q. M. stores, camp equipage, and all papers pertaining to the recruits and enlisted man. Upon completion of this duty Lieut. Spencer will comply with par. 8, S. O. 11, Hdqrs. Depot General Recruiting Service, Columbus Bks, Ohio (S. O. 21, D. T.)

1st Lieut. C. B. Hall, R. Q. M., will proceed to Denver, Pueblo and Trinidad, Colo. (S. O. 27, D. M.)

20TH INFANTRY. Colonel Geo. Sykes.—Headquarters and C. Fort Snelling, Minn.; A. Fort Seward, D. T.; G. H. Fort Ripley, Minn.; D. F. I. Fort Pembina, D. T.; K. Fort Totten, D. T.; B. Ft. Lincoln; H. Standing Rock Agency; E. Lower Brule Agency, D. T.

Detached Service.—Col. G. Sykes, Capt. J. C. Bates, 1st Lieut. J. A. Manley, W. H. Hamner, J. B. Rodman, Adj. 2d Lieut. J. C. Dent, members, and 2d Lieut. J. F. Huston, J. A. of G. C.-M. Fort Ripley, Minn., Feb. 14 (S. O. 17, D. D.)

Fort Ripley.—A Board of Officers, to consist of Col. G. Sykes, Capt. J. C. Bates, 1st Lieut. J. B. Rodman, Adj., will assemble at Fort Ripley, Feb. 13, to inquire into and report upon the destruction by fire in Jan., 1877, of certain public buildings and public property at Fort Ripley, Minn. (S. O. 16, D. D.)

21ST INFANTRY. Colonel Alfred Sully.—Headquarters and D. E. H. I. Fort Vancouver, W. T.; K. Camp Harney, Or.; B. Fort Stevens, Oregon; C. Fort Townsend, W. T.; F. Fort Klamath, Or.; G. Fort Lapwal, I. T.; A. Fort Boise, I. T.

Change of Station.—Major E. C. Mason will report by letter to C. G. Dept. of Columbia for duty as A. Insp.-Gen. (S. O. Feb. 8, W. D.)

22ND INFANTRY. Colonel David S. Stanley.—Headquarters and A. Ft. Wayne, Mich.; B. Ft. Porter, N. Y.; D. Fort Brady, Mich.; C. Fort Mackinac, Mich.; G. Ft. H. I. Ft. Glendive Creek, M. T.; E. Ft. Cantonment Tongue River; F. Sioux Expedition. Mail via Fort Buford, D. T.

23RD INFANTRY. Colonel Jeff. C. Davis.—Headquarters and C. G. I. K. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; A. Fort Hartsuff, Neb.; A. E. Fort Reno, I. T.; H. Fort Gibson, I. T.; D. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; F. Fort Riley, Kas.; B. Fort Dodge, Kas.

Leave of Absence.—2d Lieut. O. L. Wieting, further extended one month (S. O. Feb. 10, W. D.)

Transferred.—2d Lieut. C. H. Heyl from Co. A to Co. G, 2d Lieut. L. Febiger from Co. G to Co. A (S. O. Feb. 13, W. D.)

24TH INFANTRY. Colonel Joseph H. Potter.—Headquarters and B. Ft. Clark, Tex.; E. H. Fort Brown, Tex.; A. Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; C. G. I. K. Ringgold Barracks, Tex.; D. Fort Concho, Tex.

Leave of Absence.—1st Lieut. B. M. Custer, extended one month (S. O. Feb. 12, W. D.)

Promotions.—1st Lieut. J. B. Nixon, R. Q. M., Fort Clark, Texas, to be Capt. vice Sheridan, resigned, which carries him to Co. B, at Fort Duncan, Texas. Capt. Nixon will join the company to which he has been promoted without delay (S. O. 22, D. T.)

25TH INFANTRY. Colonel George L. Andrews.—Headquarters and A. E. H. I. K. Fort Davis, Tex.; C. D. F. Fort Stockton, Tex.; B. Fort Clark, Tex.; G. Fort Concho, Tex.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. H. L. Landon will turn over part of his detachment (consisting of 26 recruits for 10th Inf., Cos. G, H and K—25 recruits for 24th Inf., 1 enlisted man, 8th Cav., and 2 landresses, 10th Inf.), to 1st Lieut. D. H. Kelton, 10th Inf. Lieut. Kelton will proceed with his detachment to Fort Clark, Texas. Lieut. Landon will retain command of the 78 recruits of 10th Inf., for Fort McKavett, Texas; he will report to Capt. Schooley, to accompany his detachment, turn over the recruits at Fort McKavett, and then proceed with Capt. Schooley to Fort Davis for duty (S. O. 24, D. T.)

Officers Registered.—At Hdqrs. Mil. Div. Atlantic, Feb. 13: Major C. L. Best, 1st Art.; 2d Lieut. C. H. Lester, 8th Cav.

COURT-MARTIAL REVIEW.

Gen. McDowell, in reviewing the case of Private Dawson, D, 1st Cavalry, convicted of desertion and sentenced to dishonorable discharge and imprisonment for 2 years, says:

In the case of Private James C. Dawson, Co. D, 1st Cavalry—

The first question asked the leading witness for the prosecution—after establishing the identity of the accused, and the witness' knowledge of him as being in the military service—was: "What do you know of prisoner's having deserted?" Now, his having, or not having deserted, was the very question the Court was called on to determine. And his desertion should not have been assumed, even in this indirect manner. Nothing, not admitted by the accused, or in evidence before the Court, should be assumed in any question a witness is called on to answer.

The same witness says: "Having received information that the prisoner had sold his clothes and deserted." It was established before the Court that the prisoner's clothes had not been sold, but (except some soiled underclothes) left with a comrade. No one was called to establish the other statement made by this witness, i. e., that he had received information that the prisoner had deserted; and this hearsay was left unsupported. The accused was absent but a few hours. His being in

citizen's clothes was, it seems, in accordance with the practice at his post, sanctioned, it seems, by his immediate commanders, who permit men "to wear citizen clothing on going on pass in the evening."

There is absolutely wanting any proof to sustain the charge of desertion. The findings and sentence are therefore not approved. The proceedings, except the irregular questions put to several of the witnesses, are, with the above exceptions, approved. The accused will be released from confinement. The regulations are such with respect to citizens' clothing as to forbid any such permission as it seems is given at the Presidio. It will not be done hereafter.

And in the case of Private Samuel B. Baxter, Co. D, 1st Cavalry, convicted of same offence with 8 months—

Questions put to the witnesses for the prosecution assume the guilt of the accused, when his guilt has neither been admitted nor proven. Such questions are manifestly improper. The strongest point of evidence bearing on the question of intent to desert was his saying "Good by" to a companion as he left the post in citizen's clothes, and his answer to his Captain, after his return, when he was asked why he deserted. Here his guilt was assumed, and, as he is stated by the Court to be "young and inexperienced," he may not have understood what he was admitting. His being in citizen's dress when going to town, it seems, is in accordance with an improper practice allowed at his post.

The leading witness for the prosecution said he had received information that the accused "was about to desert." It is to be regretted he was not asked the source of his information, and direct evidence obtained on this point—the hearsay being of no value.

On the whole, there is so much of doubt in the case that the findings and sentence are disapproved, and the prisoner will be released from confinement.

In the case of Corporal David J. Joraleman, Co. I, 12th Infantry—

The proceedings and findings are approved. The sentence is not approved. The accused should either have been acquitted, or, if convicted of being engaged in a disgraceful act, sentenced to something more than a reprimand in orders by his post commander.

In his defence the corporal says he was insulted, and did not resent the insult. This was no doubt very natural, and would be the first impulse of any one; but, being a non-commissioned officer, the corporal should not have suffered himself to be drawn into a "disgraceful fight" with a private, but should have simply had him confined on landing from the steamer, and properly dealt with by competent authority.

The following opinion of the Acting Judge-Advocate (Capt. C. D. Emory) of the Dept. of Texas, is published:

I have the honor to return letter of Lieut. Cranston and to submit the following report:

In connection with the enclosed, attention is invited to the following extract from proceedings of a General Court-martial instituted at Fort Clark, Texas, per Special Orders Nos. 134, 160, and 331, Department of Texas, series of 1876, in the case of Pvt. Joseph Boyce, Co. K, 10th Infantry, to which it refers:

JANUARY 5, 1877.

ABSENT.

"2d Lieut. J. R. Cranston, 10th Infantry, cause unknown. Lieut. Cranston refuses to make any explanation in regard to his absence from appearing before court."

It appears from Lieut. Cranston's own statement that the Judge-Advocate of the Court addressed him an official note, by order of the Court, asking an explanation of his absence, to which he intentionally made no reply, and he defends his action in thus setting the authority of the court at defiance by the technical plea that "a General Court-martial has no control over its members when not in court, and cannot take cognizance of contempt except those committed in its presence," and refers to "Holt's Digest, Article 76" in support of his position. But this is specious pleading based on a very superficial view of the subject. In the first place, the Article of War referred to (76 old number, 86 new number), is not considered to be applicable to contempts committed by members [see par. 889, Rev. Army Reg.], and if it did, the very passage which Lieut. Cranston quotes in support of his action (76 old number, Holt's Digest), while it acknowledges that the court can only itself summarily punish for acts done in its immediate presence, recognizes the fact that a punishable contempt of its authority (mentioning a disobedience of its lawful orders—the very offence of Lieut. Cranston), can be committed outside its presence, and points out the way to meet the same, viz: by asking redress of the convening authority or the Secretary of War. The case of Lieut. Leggett, promulgated in General Court-martial Orders No. 37, War Department, G. O. series of 1873, in which the verdict of guilty to one of the specifications (24 to charge 1st), setting forth conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline, in the sending of a disrespectful note to the President and members of a court, was approved, also shows that a contempt of court committed out of its presence is a triable and punishable offence [though not by the court itself to which the contempt was offered].

Paragraph 889, already quoted, while stating in effect that though courts cannot themselves punish their own members, recognizes the fact, which is a patent one, that members can commit offences against the dignity and authority of a court, and indicates the mode of redress, viz: by reporting the objectionable conduct to the reviewing authority. As in the case of non-members this class of offences may, under certain circumstances, be committed away from the court.

The question in this case now is reduced to this: Did the court have a right to ask Lieut. Cranston for a reason for his absence? Most certainly. Nothing is so firmly established by the necessities of the case and the custom of service, that it is not only the right but the duty of courts to spread on the record the causes of the absence of any member for the information of the officer convening the court and higher authority, and for their action if the explanation be not deemed satisfactory.

Hence, in my opinion, in contumaciously disregarding the lawful instructions of the court directing him to report the cause of his absence, which conduct the court noticed in the manner laid down in regulations, Lieut. Cranston has rendered himself liable to trial for conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline. I do not, however, recommend trial in this instance, deeming an expression of opinion by the General Commanding, should he approve my views, to be sufficient for the purpose of discipline, and to prevent a recurrence on the part of Lieut. Cranston of his ill-taken action.

MILITARY ORDER, LOYAL LEGION, U. S.

HEADQUARTERS COMMANDERY OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA, SAN FRANCISCO, JANUARY 30, 1877.

CIRCULAR.

I. A stated meeting of this Commandery will be held at "Frank's," 718 Montgomery street, between Washington and Jackson streets, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 14, 1877, at half-past 6 o'clock.

II. At a stated meeting of the Commandery held Dec. 18, 1876, the Council of Administration made the following reports:

First—That they had carefully examined the case of

CAPTAIN CHARLES H. BARTH.

Captain, 2d California Volunteers, Infantry, a Companion of this Commandery, and had ascertained that he had, while a clerk in the Quartermaster's Department of the U. S. Army, in San Francisco, made fraudulent vouchers and embezzled moneys belonging to the United States, and that, having been arrested, he had succeeded in escaping; since which time he had not been heard from, and his whereabouts was unknown. They therefore recommended that Companion Charles H. Barth, Captain, 2d California Volunteers, Infantry, be considered to have forfeited his membership in the Order. The Commandery, by a unanimous vote, adopted the report of the Council of Administration,

and instructed the Recorder to place on record that Companion Charles H. Barth, Captain, 2d California Volunteers, Infantry, was expelled from the Military Order, Loyal Legion, United States.

Second—That they have carefully examined the case of RUFUS C. SPALDING, late Pay Inspector U. S. Navy, a Companion of this Commandery, and had ascertained that he had been found guilty of "countenancing fraud; scandalous conduct; carelessness; inefficiency," etc., and was dismissed from the service on the 13th of August, 1876. They therefore recommend that Companion Rufus C. Spalding, late Pay Inspector U. S. Navy, be considered to have forfeited his membership in the Order. The Commandery, by a unanimous vote, adopted the report of the Council of Administration, and instructed the Recorder to place on record that Companion Rufus C. Spalding, late Pay Inspector U. S. Navy, was expelled from the Military Order, Loyal Legion, United States.

III. The Recorder was directed to notify the expelled Companions of the action taken in their cases by the Commandery, and to require them to return their badges, ribbons and diplomas—to which they are no longer entitled, having ceased to be Companions of the Order.

IV. The following resolution was unanimously adopted: Resolved, That it is the opinion of the Commandery that the dismissal, cashiering or dishonorable discharge from the service of the United States of any officer who may be a Companion of this Order, should constitute a sufficient ground for his expulsion from the Order.

V. Casualties noticed and confirmed at a stated meeting held December 18, 1876.

DIED.

Commander Alfred T. Snell, U. S. Navy; at San Francisco, September 8, 1876.

Captain Watson Webb, late 6d Artillery, U. S. Army; at Oakland, Cal., December 3, 1876.

EXPULSED.

Rufus C. Spalding, late Pay Inspector U. S. Navy. Captain Charles H. Barth, 2d California Volunteers, Infantry. By order of

Pay Director J. S. CUNNINGHAM, U. S. Navy,
Senior Vice Commander and Acting Commander.
W. R. SNEEDBERG,
Brevet Lieut.-Col., U. S. A.,
Recorder.

M. O. L. L. U. S.

HDQRS. COMMANDERY OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 19, 1876.

CIRCULAR.

At a stated meeting of this Commandery, held on the 18th of December, 1876, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we salute with tears the sad news of the death of our loved friend and companion, Captain Watson Webb, who has so suddenly been removed from us.

That his noble qualities of head and heart, his gentleness of manner, his truth, justice and honesty shall be cherished in our memories, long after his body shall have mouldered, and that our kindly memories of him shall never be impaired. That as a Companion of this Order, as well as of its more ancient prototype, he was the embodiment of a patriotism not only conspicuous, but hereditary; a love of country transmitted from former generations, the fires of which still burned brightly in his veins.

That this Commandery offers to the sorrowing wife and family of our late companion, the sincere sympathy of our hearts, and the assurance that while his worth was appreciated, his memory shall not soon die among us.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered on the minutes of the Commandery.

By order of
Bvt. Major-Gen. JOHN F. MILLER, U. S. Vols.,
Commander.
W. R. SNEEDBERG,
Brevet Lieut.-Col., U. S. A.,
Recorder.

M. O. L. L. U. S.

HDQRS. COMMANDERY OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
SAN FRANCISCO, December 19, 1876.

CIRCULAR.

At a stated meeting of this Commandery, held on the 18th of December, 1876, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, It has pleased God to remove from earth our friend and companion, Commander Alfred T. Snell, United States Navy, a charter member of this Commandery.

Resolved, That we sincerely regret the loss of a loved companion, a noble officer, and a kind friend and associate; who by his modest and gentle manners, and honorable conduct endeared himself to all who knew him.

Resolved, That in his death the Navy loses an accomplished officer and gentleman, and his friends a valued associate.

Resolved, That to his lonely and bereaved mother, we desire especially to offer our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in her great sorrow, and to tender her the honest condolence of hearts that grieve with hers.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered on the minutes of the Commandery.

By order of
Bvt. Major-Gen. JOHN F. MILLER, U. S. Vols.,
Commander.
W. R. SNEEDBERG,
Brevet Lieut.-Col., U. S. A.,
Recorder.

West Point Theatre.—On Monday evening, Feb. 12, the friends and families of the officers and instructors stationed at the Military Academy, were treated to a delightful entertainment, as per the following programme:

MANAGERS—Mr. E. B. Beaumont, Mr. A. H. Russell, and Mr. George B. Davis.

POSITIVELY THE LAST APPEARANCE

of the Talented and Popular Corps of Actors of this World-Renowned and Unrivalled Theatrical Company.

ON MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 12, 1877.

Will be rendered the touching and appealing Melo-Drama, founded on facts, of

"LEND ME FIVE SHILLINGS."

CHARACTERS:

Mr. Gollightly, Mr. E. B. Beaumont; Captain Phobbs, Mr. A. H. Russell; Captain Spruce, Mr. C. B. Sears; Moreland, Mr. A. E. Wood; Sam, Mr. Geo. B. Davis; Mrs. Major Phobbs, Mrs. Irwin; Mrs. Captain Phobbs, Mrs. Postley.

The Performance to conclude with the highly diverting Farce of
YOUR LIFE'S IN DANGER.

CHARACTERS:

Schpoonenberg (a Burgomaster), Mr. A. E. Wood; Krakwitz (his assistant), Dr. Robinson; John Strong (an English Servant), Mr. Geo. B. Davis; Countess Landsdorf, Mrs. Postley; Madame Schpoonenberg, Mrs. Moreland; Jenny (John's sweetheart), Mrs. Reed.

The performance was quite successful, if we may judge from the unrestrained merriment and hearty applause that greeted the lively amateurs, who generally acquitted themselves with what closely resembled professional ability. The "Point" has been further enlivened by an entertainment given by Gen. Schofield on Tuesday, and a hop by the cadets Saturday.

THE NAVY.

ULTISES S. GRANT, *President and Commander-in-Chief*
GEORGE M. ROBESON, *Secretary of the Navy.*

BUREAU OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.
YARDS AND DOCKS—Commodore Jno. C. Howell.
NAVIGATION—Commodore Daniel Ammen.
EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING—Commodore R. W. Shufeldt.
ORDNANCE—Captain Wm. N. Jeffers.
MEDICINE AND SURGERY—Surgeon-General Wm. Grier.
PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING—P. M. G. J. O. Bradford.
STEAM ENGINEERING—Eng.-in-Chief Wm. W. Wood.
CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR—Chief Constructor I. Hanscom.

FLAG OFFICERS AFLOAT.
EUROPEAN STATION—Rear-Admiral Jno. L. Worden.
ASIATIC STATION—Rear-Admiral Wm. Reynolds.
NORTH PACIFIC—Rear-Admiral Geo. H. Preble (ordered).
SOUTH PACIFIC—Rear-Admiral Alex. Murray.
SOUTH ATLANTIC—Commodore C. H. Caldwell.
NORTH ATLANTIC—Rear-Admiral S. D. Trenchard.

FLAG OFFICERS ON SHORE DUTY.
NAVAL OBSERVATORY—Rear-Admiral Charles H. Davis, Supt.
NAVAL ASYLUM, PHILADELPHIA—Rear-Admiral J. R. M. Mullany.
NAVAL ACADEMY—Rear-Admiral C. R. P. Rodgers.

COMMANDANTS NAVY YARDS.
Rear-Admiral John Rodgers, Navy-yard, Mare Island.
Commodore Foxhall A. Parker, Boston, Mass.
Commodore J. W. A. Nicholson, New York.
Commodore John C. Feibiger, Washington, D. C.
Commodore J. Blakely Creighton, Norfolk, Va.
Captain Clark H. Wells, League Island, Penn.
Captain Earl English, Portsmouth, N. H.
Captain George E. Belknap, Pensacola, Fla.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The *Ranger* and *Alliance* have been ordered to proceed to Hampton Road from Norfolk.

The *Essee* was at Key West on the 13th inst., on the way to Vera Cruz.

Mr. R. VAN BRUNT has been appointed second clerk to the Commodore of the New York yard.

The *Hartford* and *Seotara* having finished coaling have dropped down from the Norfolk yard to Hampton Roads.

REAR ADMIRAL WORDEN and his staff have taken up quarters at Nice, in anticipation of the arrival of the *Trenton* from the United States.

At the Brooklyn Navy Yard the *Shenandoah*, *Alaska*, and *Guard* are in ordinary. Repairs on the *Vermont* are progressing slowly.

The *Marion* sailed from Villefranche Jan. 13, arrived at Messina the 17th, and was going thence to Beirut and Latakia, after which she would return down the coast, touching at Beirut, and go over to Port Said.

The *Ossipee*, upon being relieved by the *Plymouth*, proceeded promptly to Pensacola, though not without some reluctance, owing to her long and delightful stay at the Crescent City, and the near approach of the Mardi-gras festivities, which in New Orleans constitute the event of the year.

The *Franklin* sailed from New York, Feb. 14, for Norfolk for the purpose of taking the place of the *Worcester* as the Receiving ship. The officers of the *Franklin* are to be detached and her crew discharged. The officers and crew of the *Worcester* will be transferred to the *Franklin*.

The *Vandalia* arrived off Constantinople Jan. 8, and expected to remain there for some time. There were fourteen naval vessels of different nations in port at the time, several of them corvettes of a large class. The Turkish fleet was at anchor in Buejakden Bay, near the entrance to the Black Sea.

A TELEGRAPHIC dispatch to the Navy Department from Commodore Clitz, senior officer at Port Royal, dated the 11th inst., reports the arrival of the English bark *Sunderland*, with 64 passengers and crew of the English steamer *Bavaria*, which was burnt at sea Feb. 7, while on way from New Orleans to Liverpool. There was no loss of life on the *Bavaria*.

The *Pensacola* and *Omaha* were at Panama on the 31st January, and expected to remain until affairs on the Isthmus became more settled. The atrocities committed in the city of Cali, State of Cauca, have greatly excited the people in Panama, and aroused their fears. Panama is at present in the hands of the Government or Liberal party.

REAR ADMIRAL GEO. H. PREBLE leaves New York in the mail steamer Feb. 28th, for Aspinwall, thence to Panama, to take command of the North Pacific station. He will hoist his flag on the *Omaha*. The *Pensacola*, bearing the flag of Rear Admiral Murray, will then return to the North Pacific station.

REAR ADMIRAL C. H. DAVIS, Superintendent Naval Observatory, reports to the Bureau of Navigation, February 12, 1877, that the comet (1877 I.), discovered by Borely at Marseilles, on the 8th February, was observed here by Professor Holden and Mr. H. M. Paul, on February 10th. Its approximate position at 16 h. on that day was, Right Ascension 17 h. 17 m., north polar distance 87 deg. 3.

A NAVAL COURT of Inquiry has been ordered to assemble at Washington on the 15th Feb., to inquire into alleged irregularities on board the U. S. S. *Richmond*, flag ship of Rear Admiral Reed Werden, when commanding the South Atlantic station, and his failure to carry out orders to take the vessel to the coast of Brazil. The court is composed of Vice-Admiral Rowan, Rear Admiral Almy, Commodore Feibiger and Captain Bartlett, of the Marine Corps, as Judge Advocate.

The officers of the *Trenton* reported Feb. 12, and

notwithstanding the incomplete condition of the ship and the great amount of work yet to be done on her, she was placed in commission Feb. 14. She is the finest wooden vessel in the Navy, and carries a more formidable battery than any other. Her armament consists of eleven 8 inch (converted 11 inch smooth bores) rifles, and two 20-pounders breech-loaders. Her gun carriages are of the latest approved patterns, and she has steam machinery for hoisting anchors, ashes, and steam steering apparatus. Her officers' quarters, with the exception of the cabins, are the most commodious in the service: on account, however, of her berth—deck forward being much occupied with coal-bunkers and two sick bays, one on each side of the ship—the part allotted for the crew is necessarily small. With this exception, however, she is in every respect the finest vessel ever constructed for the Navy, and will prove herself a formidable antagonist should occasion require it.

The *Plymouth* left the Navy-yard, Pensacola, on the 8th inst., after a stay of one month, and steamed through the jetties of the South Pass of the Mississippi River, without detention or the slightest difficulty, early the next morning. Being the first man-of-war to demonstrate the success of the great work being performed by Capt. James B. Eads and his associates, the occasion was made memorable by the firing of a salute, manning the rigging and cheering ship. The officers gathered on the poop deck and waved their caps and handkerchiefs, and the entire population of Port Eads, male and female, turned out and returned the compliments with cheers, screaming of steam whistles, and other manifestations of delight. Col. Andrews, who is in charge of the arduous task, boarded the *Plymouth* from a tug at sea, accompanied by one of his assistants and the pilots, and remained until she had reached "the head of the passes." About one hundred yards before entering the lower jetties, the least water was found—eighteen feet. Between the jetties there is a channel twenty-four feet deep and two hundred feet wide where there was only six feet eighteen months ago, and at the upper jetties, ten and three quarter miles north of the first, the minimum depth found was 27 feet. The river being very high a current of from four-and-a-half to five knots was encountered for a short time, so strong that the spar buoys in use were nearly washed out of sight, and some piles driven twenty feet into the bottom jumped about violently. The Engineers in charge of the work feel that they have mastered the mighty "father of waters," and can keep his mouth open indefinitely to the depth of thirty feet and width of three hundred. The *Plymouth* reached New Orleans on the afternoon of the 10th, and found the news had preceded her, and the public considerably interested in her achievement. In passing the lower jetties she was not under full steam power; in passing the upper ones she had full steam power on, and ran through in 8 minutes and 15 seconds. Captain Barrett considers the jetties a perfect success, and that with a little expense the current which now tends to the Southwest and forms an eddy, can be obviated and directed in the proper course.

In addition to the regular Monday morning drill, the four companies of marines stationed at the barracks adjoining the Washington Navy-yard, were reviewed on Monday morning by the Secretary of the Navy. The display was witnessed by quite a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen, who were invited to attend. Nearly all of the residents in the neighborhood poured into the barracks and formed a semi-circle around the parade grounds. At eleven o'clock the marines were called out upon the parade grounds. The marching, and rapidity of every movement was the height of military perfection. Shortly after eleven o'clock Secretary Robeson arrived and was conducted from the officers' quarters across the grounds, by Major Nicholson, temporarily in command of the post. The four companies, commanded respectively by Captains Nokes, Williams, Goodell and Good, went through many difficult evolutions in a style that challenged admiration. Then the companies were drawn up in battalion line, with colors flying. The Secretary, accompanied by Major Nicholson, advanced towards the line, which was the signal for a salute from the Marine Band. After an inspection the line was broken into companies, and headed by the band, marched in review around the spacious grounds. The battalion was commanded by Major Haywood. When the service was finished Major Haywood commanding put the men through a number of movements, such as marching by, close column, changing front, and marching companies by fours. A line of battle was then formed, which stretched entirely across the grounds. The movement was a beautiful one. The long line was perfectly maintained during the whole of the march from one end of the grounds to the other and return. The inspection was closed with a dress parade.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, February 8, 1877.

Special Order.

The Secretary of the Navy announces the death of Rear Admiral Charles Wilkes, who departed this life, at his residence in Washington, this day.

The scientific and literary attainments of this distinguished officer, and his acknowledged zeal and

patriotism, have been long known and appreciated by his countrymen. His death will be lamented by the Service and by the people of the United States.

On the day after the receipt of this order, the flags of the Navy Yards and Naval Stations, and of all ships in commission, will be displayed at half-mast from sunrise until sunset, and thirteen minute-guns will be fired at noon from each Navy Yard and Station, flag-ship and vessel acting singly.

All officers of the Navy and of the Marine Corps will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days. GEO. M. ROBESON, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, February 8, 1877.

Special Order.

The Secretary of the Navy makes to the Naval Service the sad announcement of the death of Rear Admiral James Alden, who died at San Francisco, California, on the 5th of February, 1877.

The life of this distinguished officer was devoted, from his youth, to the service of his country. As a young man, he took part in the United States Exploring Expedition under the late Rear Admiral Wilkes, and subsequently had charge of most important scientific duty in the survey of our Pacific coast. His later services were those of the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, and the command of our fleet on the European Station.

In every sphere of duty he exhibited the highest qualities of a naval officer, and was, during the late civil war, specially conspicuous for gallantry and capacity on almost every occasion which contributed to the glory of the Naval Service.

On the day after the receipt of this order, the flags of the Navy Yards and Naval Stations, and of all ships in commission, will be displayed at half-mast from sunrise until sunset, and thirteen minute-guns will be fired at noon from each Navy Yard and Station, flag-ship and vessel acting singly.

Officers of the Navy and of the Marine Corps will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days. GEO. M. ROBESON, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, February 13, 1877.

Special Order.

For the fourth time within a month the Secretary of the Navy has the sad duty of announcing to the Service the death of one of its most distinguished officers; Rear Admiral Theodorus Bailey died on Saturday morning last, at his residence in this city.

This gallant officer entered the Navy as Midshipman on the first day of January, 1818. In a service of nearly sixty years he has been almost constantly employed, and has left a record without spot.

During the Mexican war he was actively engaged in the operations upon the west coast, which finally resulted in the acquisition of California, and in his later years he greatly distinguished himself in command of the leading column of Admiral Farragut's fleet while passing the forts below New Orleans, and at the capture of that city.

His death will be lamented by the Service and by the country.

On the day after the receipt of this order, the flags of the Navy Yards and Naval Stations, and of all ships in commission, will be displayed at half-mast from sunrise until sunset, and thirteen minute-guns will be fired at noon from each Navy Yard and Station, flag-ship and vessel acting singly.

All officers of the Navy and of the Marine Corps will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days. GEO. M. ROBESON, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

FEBRUARY 8.—Captain L. A. Kimberly, to command the *Omaha*, at Panama, per steamer of Feb. 28 from New York.
Captain Wm. P. McCann, to command the *Lackawanna*, Pacific Station, at the Navy-yard, Mare Island, on the 1st March next.
Lieutenant L. C. Logan, to duty at the Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C.

Lieutenant Thomas G. Grove, to the Navy-yard, Pensacola, Fla.
Lieutenant Marcus B. Buford, to the training ship *Monongahela*, at Baltimore, Md.
Lieutenant Albert G. Berry, to the *Franklin*, at New York.
Master Charles D. Galloway, to temporary duty at the Naval Academy.

FEBRUARY 9.—Rear-Admiral George H. Preble, to hold himself in readiness for the command of the South Pacific Station, and to proceed to the station per steamer of the 28th February from New York.

Assistant Surgeon Francis C. Dale, to the Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

FEBRUARY 10.—Lieutenant Emory H. Taunt, to the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., on the 25th February.

Ensign George E. Hutter, to the *Ranger*.

FEBRUARY 12.—Ensign George H. Peters, to the *Ranger*.

Ensign Charles W. Haskell, to the *Trenton*.

Mate William Janny, to the Navy-yard, Boston.

FEBRUARY 13.—Ensigns Wm. R. Rooney, B. F. Rinehart, Lyman Arms and Edwin L. Reynolds, to the *Omaha*, South Pacific Station, per steamer of 28 February from New York.

Chief Engineer Robert Danby, to duty as inspector of machinery afloat at the Navy-yard, New York.

FEBRUARY 14.—Commander George C. Remy, to command the *Enterprise* on the 1st March next.

Lieutenant Edward A. Field, to the receiving ship *Wabash*, at Boston, on the 1st March.

Lieutenant F. M. Barber, to the Asiatic Station per steamer of 1st March.

Lieutenant F. H. Delano, to the Hydrographic Office.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Howard Wells, to the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Wm. S. Dixon, to duty in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

Chief Engineer J. Q. A. Ziegler, to duty in charge of machinery of vessels afloat at the Navy-yard, League Island, Pa.

DETACHED.

FEBRUARY 8.—Captain Edward Simpson, from the command of the Omaha on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

Captain James A. Greer, from the command of the Lackawanna on the 1st March next, and ordered to proceed home and wait orders.

Lieutenant-Commander Charles E. Clark, from the Monocacy, Asiatic Station, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

Lieutenant Thomas A. Du Bole, from the Navy-yard, Pensacola, Fla., and placed on waiting orders.

Ensign William H. Slack, from the Franklin on the 15th February, and ordered to the Naval Observatory on the 20th Feb.

FEBRUARY 10.—Lieutenant George G. Clay, from the receiving ship Colorado, and ordered to the Navy-yard, New York.

Lieutenant R. E. Carmody, from the Navy-yard, New York, and ordered to the receiving ship Colorado.

Chaplain George A. Crawford, from the receiving ship Wabash, and ordered to the Navy-yard, Boston.

FEBRUARY 12.—Lieutenant Boutelle Noyes has reported his return home, having been detached from the Richmond, South Atlantic Station, on the 20th October last, and has been placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant W. McCarty Little, from the Swatara, and placed on waiting orders.

Ensign O. W. Lowry, from the Coast Survey, and ordered to the Frolic, South Atlantic Station, per steamer of March 1 from Philadelphia.

Ensign R. F. Nicholson, from the Hartford, and ordered to the Powhatan.

FEBRUARY 13.—Chief Engineer Alexander Henderson, from duty at the Navy-yard, New York, and ordered to assume the duties of superintendent of the machinery of the Monadnock building at New York, and of the Puritan building at Chester, Pa.

Passed Assistant Engineer Cipriano Andrade, from temporary duty connected with the Trenton, and ordered to duty as assistant to Chief Engineer Henderson.

FEBRUARY 14.—Midshipman Clarence A. Corbin, from the Hartford, and ordered to the Omaha, South Pacific Station, per steamer 25th February from New York.

Surgeon J. B. Parker, from duty in the Bureau of Medicine, and ordered as assistant to that Bureau.

Assistant Surgeon E. H. Marsteller, from the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., and ordered to the Tallapoosa.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Lieutenant-Commander Charles H. Pendleton for six months from the 1st March next.

LEAVE EXTENDED.

The leave of Ensign Francis L. Ludlow has been extended six months, with permission to remain abroad.

LIST OF DEATHS.

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week, ending February 14, 1877:

John McCullen, seaman, February 10, Naval Hospital, Washington.

Viachreff, seaman, February 12, Russian frigate Sveltana, at Norfolk, Va.

CHANGES IN THE MARINE CORPS.

The following are the changes in the officers of the Marine Corps since last memoranda, viz.:

DETACHED.

FEBRUARY 6.—Captain and Brevet Major G. P. Honston, from the command of the marines at the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C., and to command the marines at Annapolis, Md.

Captain G. W. Collier, from the command of the marines at Norfolk, Va., and to command the marines at the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

Captain McL. Tilton, from command of the marines at Annapolis, Md., and to command the marine guard of the U. S. F. S. Trenton, and as fleet marine officer, European Squadron.

Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. Forney, from the command of the marines of the U. S. S. St. Louis, League Island, Pa., and to command the marines at Norfolk, Va.

Captain and Brevet Major L. L. Dawson, from the command of the marine guard of the U. S. T. S. Minnesota, and to command the marines on board the U. S. S. St. Louis, League Island, Pa.

First Lieutenant G. C. Reid, from Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., to duty on board the U. S. F. S. Trenton.

First Lieutenant B. R. Russell, from command of the marines on board the U. S. S. R. S. Worcester, to duty at the Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C.

Second Lieutenant Thomas N. Wood, from Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., to duty on board the U. S. F. S. Trenton.

OUR RUSSIAN VISITORS.

A REPORTER of the San Francisco Post who visited Mare Island recently to write up a description of the Russian fleet gives some particulars not before published. He says of the *Bayan*: The first thing noticeable to a naval man on stepping on her deck was the absence of marines. The sailors do all the marine work themselves. Passing along the deck the light metal carried by the *Bayan* strikes the attention at once. On inquiry we learnt that there was not one ship in the Russian fleet that carried larger guns than 7-inch breech-loaders. In the Russian navy there is no distinction between line and staff officers, owing to their peculiar system of educating cadets for the navy. Every cadet has to undergo a certain college course which is laid down. He is examined at intervals and the bent of his mind carefully observed. If he appears likely to make a better doctor than a sailing officer, he is, *mal gre bon gre*, obliged to follow a medical course or leave the service. If an engineer, he must embrace that branch of the service. Of the intention of the fleet the article quoted says: It, as far as could be learned from the officers, is to winter at Mare Island, where there is good anchorage and land-locked, so that there will be little or no wear and tear of the ships. The three vessels to arrive yet are the *Gaydemark*, displacement 1,200 tons; *Yaponets*, built in New York and re-built in a Russian dockyard two years ago, and the *Gomostan*. Each of these vessels has about the same displacement, and carries six 5 and 7-inch breech-loading rifled guns. This fleet is so feeble that there is no doubt that it will remain here to watch events, and, in case of war with Turkey even, is likely to remain inactive, for to go home would be to fall a victim to the Turkish fleet, which is much more powerful, while there is no Turkish commerce to be attacked. The real strength of the Russian navy, according to information gathered from the officers of the fleet at Mare Island, is now in the Black Sea.

DAVID GLASGOW FARRAGUT.

CERTAIN newspaper articles have appeared of late which seem calculated to give the public the idea that the Navy generally fails to appreciate its great hero. The following extracts from the biographical sketch by Commodore Foxhall A. Parker in *Johnson's Cyclopaedia* may serve to correct such a false impression:

Farragut (David Glasgow), America's great admiral, was born at Campbell's Station, East Tenn., July 5, 1801. Descended on his father's side, from Don Pedro Ferragut, one of the "conquerors" of Majorca, he inherited from him, in all likelihood, that love of adventure and fearlessness of danger which, according to the Aragonese troubadour of the thirteenth century, Mosen Jaime Febrer, were the distinguishing traits in the character of the renowned Don Pedro. On his mother's side he came from the good old Scotch family of McIven.

Entering the Navy as a midshipman Dec. 10, 1810, he had the good fortune to serve first under Capt. David Porter, who had procured him his appointment, and who now instilled into his youthful mind those ideas of devotion to duty from which he never swerved during his long and eventful career. "The boy is father to the man," and on the quarter deck of the *Essex*, under the watchful eye of her commander, was formed the hero who was to lead his country's fleets to victory up the "River of Death," and, by Forts Morgan and Gaines, into Mobile Bay.

In 1823, Midshipman Farragut took part in the severe fight between our naval forces under Commodore Porter and a large band of pirates strongly entrenched at Cape Cruz, Cuba, which lasted twelve hours, and resulted in the utter defeat of the latter and the suppression of piracy in the West Indies. This was his last battle-service as a young man. . . . "Intimately connected with the South as he was by birth, marriage, and residence, he was a son of the Republic rather than a citizen of a State;" and so, leaving Norfolk on April 19, 1861, he took his family to Hastings on the Hudson, and then hastened to offer his services to the Government.

The capture of New Orleans being resolved upon, Farragut was chosen to command the fleet destined to effect this purpose, his force consisting of the West Gulf blockading squadron and Porter's mortar flotilla. In January, 1862, he hoisted his broad pennant on board the *Hartford* at Hampton Roads, and, sailing thence on Feb. 2d, reached Ship Island on the 20th, where he at once began his preparations for the work before him.

On the 20th of April, after a council of war had been held, Farragut issued a general order to his fleet, in which he gives his views at length as to the proper mode of attack to be adopted by it, and adds: "The flag officer having heard all the opinions expressed by the different commanders, is of the opinion that whatever is to be done will have to be done quickly. When, therefore, the propitious time has arrived, the signal will be made to weigh and advance to the conflict." In accordance with this order, at five minutes before 2 o'clock on the morning of April 24th, two red lights were hoisted at the mizzen peak of the *Hartford*, and immediately each vessel commenced heaving up her anchor. At half-past 3 the whole fleet was under way, and standing up the river in two columns; the right column being instructed to engage Fort St. Philip—the left, Fort Jackson. It is not our province here to relate the particulars of the battle that ensued—to describe the fire of hell rained upon the forts from Porter's flotilla; their fierce fire in reply; the sinking of two Confederate vessels by the *Varuna*, and her foundering, at the moment of victory, almost by their side; the duel between the *Mississippi* and the ram *Manassas*; the silencing of Fort St. Philip by the *Brooklyn*; the *Hartford* in flames half way up to her tops, and yet never for a moment relaxing her fire. Suffice it to say, that a great victory was won and New Orleans ours, and that, in recognition of his glorious services, Farragut received the thanks of Congress and was made a rear-admiral. In the summer of 1863 he "ran the Vicksburg batteries up and down the river," and on March 14th, 1863, passed through the fearful fire of the forts at Port Hudson, and opened communication with Flag Officer Porter, who commanded on the Upper Mississippi. On May 24th, in conjunction with the Army, he commenced active operations against Port Hudson, and when it fell, on July 9th, he turned over to Porter, who five days' previously had been made a rear-admiral, the entire control of the Western waters above New Orleans. He now enjoyed a short respite from his labors, but on Jan. 20th of the following year we find him making a reconnaissance of Forts Morgan and Gaines, and expressing the opinion that "with a single iron-clad and 5,000 men he could take Mobile."

At length, on the morning of Aug. 5th, 1864, with four iron-clads and fourteen wooden vessels, the rear-admiral filled up the measure of his fame by the victory of Mobile Bay.

The fleet was in two columns, as at New Orleans, the iron-clads being on the right and a little in advance, with the *Tecumseh* leading, the wooden vessels, lashed together by twos, forming the port column, with the *Brooklyn* and *Octorara* leading. Next astern of the *Brooklyn* was the *Hartford*, carrying now, as at New Orleans, the flag of the commander-in-chief. In this order the attacking fleet steamed steadily up the main ship-channel, "the *Tecumseh* firing the first shot at forty-seven minutes past 6 o'clock. At six minutes past 7, Fort Morgan opened, and was replied to by a gun from the *Brooklyn*, and immediately after the action became general." Suddenly, however, the *Tecumseh* reeled as from an earthquake shock, and went down almost instantaneously—sunk by a torpedo—while the *Brooklyn*, observing "a row of suspicious buoys directly under her bows," stopped and backed, thus arresting the advance of the whole fleet. A moment's hesitation now on the part of the rear-admiral and the battle is lost! But Farragut, high up

in the main rigging, overlooking the whole scene of action, is equal to the emergency. "Go ahead at full speed!" he cries to Drayton, the captain of the *Hartford*; and the order being instantly obeyed, the *Hartford* dashes onward, and the other ships follow, "the officers and men believing they are going to a noble death with their commander-in-chief." At this supreme moment the gallant seaman raised his heart in supplication to the Almighty. "O Thou Creator of man! who gave him reason," he prayed, "guide me now. Shall I continue on, or must I go back?" "A voice then thundered in my ear," said he afterward in speaking of this battle, "'Go on!' and I felt myself relieved from further responsibility, for I knew that God himself was leading me to victory."

In November, Farragut returned to his home, and on Dec. 22d he was made a vice-admiral. But the people demanded that the nation's hero should be further rewarded, and in July, 1866, the grade of admiral was created for him whose name had become a household word throughout the land. But he was not destined long to enjoy his earthly honors. His arduous services had greatly impaired his health, and in the summer of 1870, at Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 14th, after a long and painful illness, he died as he had lived—a Christian gentleman, and mourned by the whole nation. In battle he was as fearless as Nelson, in public virtue and patriotism not excelled by the greatest heroes of antiquity, while in his spotless purity of character he rivalled the illustrious Collingwood. There are many naval names dear to the American heart, but

"A brighter name must dim their light
With more than noontide ray—
The Viking of the river-light,
The conqueror of the bay!
Shape not for him the marble form,
Let never bronze be cast,
But paint him in the battle storm
Lashed to his flag-ship's mast."

THE RUSSIAN PORT OF VLADIVOSTOCK.

The *Revue Maritime et Coloniale* for December publishes some notes upon the island of Sagkalin, the bay of Castries and Vladivostock, from which we translate a description of the Russian port of Vladivostock, which our naval vessels occasionally visit. The coast of Tartary, it appears, is everywhere well covered with pine woods and broken by heights varying from one to five hundred meters. Russian military posts like those of the island of Sagkalin, are established in various bays to maintain the right of possession. Occasionally are to be seen camps of Manchou Tartars, all appearing miserable enough. After having entered the magnificent Hamelin strait, named by the Russians the New Bosphorus, we anchored before the settlement of Vladivostock, 500 meters to the south of the Government House. During our stay in this bay, the wind was constantly from the S. E., light and charged with fog. The thermometer stood between 24 deg. and 28 deg. Cent. (75 deg. and 83 deg. Fahrenheit). At Vladivostock beef can be readily procured at a reasonable price. Fresh eggs, mutton and fish are scarce. We cast our net several times, but took nothing. The Russian establishment contains a small arsenal, where vessels revictual or repair light injuries; stores of provisions are kept there for the Russian garrisons. The gold mines of Askeld and the bay of Strelock are being worked. In the first are 360 laborers, half of them Chinese; at Strelock a somewhat smaller number. We were assured that the returns begin to cover the expenses and that still better results were looked for. The country has been cleared for some distance. Fine timber comes from the neighboring coasts. In the harbor a saw-mill is in operation. The whole northern side of the bay is dotted with huts for a distance of between three and four miles. The government house, built of wood, faces the entrance of the bay, the arsenal fronts towards the West, the store-houses and the barracks are at the bottom of the bay on the East.

Several European merchants, German and French, have established themselves experimentally at Vladivostock. Two of the Frenchmen had asked for grants of land in the interior which were readily obtained. One of them has a bakery which furnishes the colony and some of the marines; another a restaurant. We estimated the entire population at 2,000 souls, of whom one-half are soldiers and marines; the rest Europeans, Chinese and savages. It seems that in the interior and along the line of telegraph there are numerous scantily peopled Tartar villages. Overland communication with St. Petersburg is made in two months; principally by steamers on the rivers, the rest of the travel being in wagons. The most frequent interruptions of the telegraph are in summer on account of floods; in winter communication is rarely interrupted.

This magnificent bay is closed by ice four months in the year, and during that time the vessels on the station cannot enter for supplies. It is more favorably situated than Nicolaief, but cannot be the objective point of Russian occupation. They already occupy the immense bay of Possietie, twenty leagues further to the Southwest and only a few miles from the river frontier of Corea. It is there, and further into the interior towards this frontier, that they maintain the greater part of their force, consisting of a large infantry regiment, commanded by a colonel of the guard, two batteries of artillery and a hundred mounted Cossacks. But this bay, too, has the serious inconvenience of being closed by the ice during some months of the year, and no permanent works have been established there.

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General Sherman, U. S. Army, and lady, Washington, D. C.;
Admiral David D. Porter, U. S. N., Washington, D. C.; General
McCoy, U. S. Army; Brig.-Gen. L. N. Palmer, U. S. Army,
Omaha, Neb.; Brigadier-General L. P. Graham, U. S. Army;
Brigadier-General Wm. M. Graham, U. S. Army; Mrs. Admiral
Shigren, Washington, D. C.; General S. D. Sturges, U. S.
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OFFICERS who have recently visited the Pensacola
Navy-yard report being much impressed by the ex-
cellent condition in which they found it. The vari-
ous walls, wharves, walks and buildings, are kept
scrupulously neat and clean, and great taste is exhi-
bit-ed in the use of paints and washes, and the care of
vegetation. The tug *Rose*, which makes semi-weekly
trips to Pensacola, five miles distant, is a model of
Naval neatness and discipline, and a very great con-
venience. The social attractions of the station vie
with its physical status, and where one's mind is pre-
pared for melancholy recollections of yellow fever
epidemic and densely inhabited cemeteries, he is sur-
prised to find a charming circle of officers' families,
who observe all the amenities of refined life in the
most favored localities. Mrs. Belknap, wife of the
estimable Commandant, has a reception every Tues-
day evening, when the Naval circle is reinforced
by the officers of the Fifth Artillery, stationed at
Fort Barrancas, who contribute much by their
presence to the pleasure of these happy occasions.

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U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1877.

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THE ARMY STAFF.

WE suppose that as soon as the Presidential
question is well out of the way, the
Army and its wants will become once more a sub-
ject of solicitude to Congress. In looking over a
compilation of official documents recently prepared
for the use of the Army Commission, we have been
struck with the remarkable unanimity of opinion
expressed by the majority of War Ministers, Generals,
Chiefs of Bureaus, and Field Officers, who have been
during the last fifty years consulted as to the proper
organization and operation of the Army Staff. The
mass of testimony is not in favor of "consolidation"
or change in the number of bureaus, but does favor
a gradual reduction of the permanent force in each
bureau until a minimum of—say five—staff officers,
with rank of lieutenant-colonel or colonel, for instance,
should be reached; these, with the addition of chiefs
of bureaus or corps, with the rank of brigadier gene-
ral, to constitute the standing cadre. The prevailing
sentiment of the authorities quoted, favors the en-
grafting of line officers upon this cadre from time to
time, and in numbers suited to the needs of the
Service, as a means of instruction in staff duties, as
well as a more economical method of administration.
These officers to be detailed for a period not exceed-
ing four years; at its expiration to rejoin their regi-
ments and be replaced by others. On account of the
special training required in officers of the Medical
Department, the foregoing system is not considered
applicable to that branch of the Service.

It has been almost determined that the Signal Ser-
vice shall be consolidated with the Coast Survey, or
made a separate branch of the Treasury Department.
Its benefits to science and commerce entitle it to
great consideration, but the item of its cost does
not seem properly chargeable to the appropriation
for Army purposes.

The plan of staff organization already referred to
has the apparent support of a chief of one of the
most important bureaus of the War Department,
with whose approval a bill was introduced into the
House of Representatives, Jan. 25, 1875, providing
for the gradual reduction of the Inspector-General's
Department by casualties, until the number of
officers should be reduced to five, who should have
the rank of Colonel. "The object of the act," said
Gen. MARCY, "was to have the permanent establish-
ment consist of five colonels . . . the remaining
officers to be taken from the field officers of the line.
Thus, the advantage of experience and uniformity,
and the knowledge of the traditions and history of
the Department, will be perpetuated by a small body
of seniors; and new forces and fresh vigor and later
experience in active service, and newer knowledge of
the more remote frontier, will be gathered to the In-

spection Service, by taking as assistants juniors from
the line."

The only feature of Gen. MARCY's plan which
would require modification for other Staff Depart-
ments, is, regarding the rank of the line officers; for
most purposes they should be detailed from lieu-
tenants of the line. Indeed, although without spe-
cial legislative provision, there are officers of the
line now performing the duties of every branch of
the staff, excepting the Medical Department. The
majority of the military posts have lieutenants of
the line acting as quartermasters and commissaries;
each large expedition in the field has its line subal-
terns as acting engineer or ordnance officer, and as
acting asst. adjutant general; or its captain or major
of infantry or cavalry, serving as acting asst. inspector
general. In most cases these duties are performed quite
as satisfactorily as they would be by the permanent
A. A. G., whose headquarters, with increased rank,
is comfortably established in an arm-chair; or by the
A. Q. M., whose lines are cast in pleasant places at a
depot; or by the ordnance captain, who revels in
those palatial halls—not built by rude quartermas-
ter's hands—whose frescoed walls and architectural
symmetry have so often been the objects of pointless
line-jokes. So that the system to which we would
call attention has always been in operation to a certain
and irregular extent; there has been just enough of
it to show how admirably it would work if applied to
the entire Service, and made imperative by legisla-
tive enactment.

In conversation recently, a distinguished general
officer remarked, that before the war the men who
were most efficient as regimental adjutants made the
best adjutants general, and that the most active and
energetic officers in those days were the adjutants
general with the rank of captain; they were young,
with fair experience, and not oppressed with too much
rank. The lowest grade in that department now is that
of major. It would appear that a commander may be
improved for administrative duties by his years, and
consequent enhanced wisdom and dignity, but that
a staff or executive officer may be very readily em-
barrassed by high rank, and unfitted for his peculiar
duties by an age which in the line might be con-
sidered the prime of life.

As a result of these observations, there would seem
for purposes of staff adjustment three things to be
considered: 1st. A gradual reduction, by casualty,
of the permanent personnel. 2d. The enactment of
a law fixing the number of line officers to be de-
tached temporarily from their regiments for staff
duty, specifying length of detail and manner of re-
lief, so that all officers might have their turn. 3d.
Providing for at least three lieutenants to every com-
pany of cavalry, artillery and infantry, so that the
contemplated detached service might not operate to
the detriment of the public service.

ADMIRALS WILKES AND BAILEY.

THE death within one week of three of the retired
Rear Admirals of our Navy, shows how frail is the
tenure upon the present of the generation of heroes
to which they belong. They, indeed, have gone
over to the majority: not merely of that "innum-
erable caravan," who journey to the "silent halls of
death," but of those of nearer comradeship, to whom
they are united by the sympathies and associations
of a life time. The voices of these, who greet them
beyond, will swell a louder chorus than even that
which bids them here the last adieu. Of those whose
entry into the service dates as far back as theirs how
few remain! They belong to the race of naval
officers who entered our service as youngsters when
the influence of the naval exploits in the war with
Great Britain and against the African pirates was
still fresh with its enthusiasm. They grew up amid
traditions which could not fail to breed a race of
sailors. They lived to win national recognition for
patriotic service in time of need, and to link the
present with the past by deeds which perpetuate the
best traditions of our naval service; the traditions
of those days when JONES and DALE, PREBLE and
DECATUR, McDONOUGH, LAWRENCE, HULL, and their
comrades, were winning the admiration of the world
for that infant State whose centenary we have just
celebrated.

Admirals WILKES and BAILEY, whose deaths we
record this week, entered the naval service as mid-

shipmen in the same year, 1818, and the same month, one on the 1st, the other on the 21st of January. The elder in the service precedes the junior in his departure by two days. Both were born in New York State at the opening of the century. WILKES obtained his first promotion April 28, 1826. BAILEY was made lieutenant a year later, March 3, 1827. But WILKES, who was promoted commander, July 13, 1843, had held that rank six years before BAILEY was promoted, March 6, 1849. Their promotion to captain came in the same year, WILKES, Sept. 14, and BAILEY, Dec. 15, 1855. Their commissions as commodores bore the same date, July 16, 1862, and their commissions as rear admirals also bore the same date, July 25, 1866. WILKES was retired as a captain, Dec. 21, 1861, and BAILEY as a rear admiral, Oct. 10, 1866.

The most distinguished service rendered by WILKES previous to the war, was in command of the exploring expedition, whose contributions to science constitute a part of the history of this country. On the 18th of Aug., 1838, he left Norfolk, Virginia, in command of five vessels for an exploring expedition to the South Seas. After visiting the islands of the Pacific this expedition discovered the Antarctic continent, which it coasted westward for more than 70 degrees. For this and other contributions to science, WILKES received a gold medal from the London Geographical Society. The explorations included the Hawaiian group and the Northwest coast; he reached New York on his return June 10, 1842. Rear Admiral ALDEN, whose death we recorded last week, served in this expedition as a passed midshipman. It resulted in a court-martial on charges preferred against WILKES, who was acquitted of all the charges, except that of illegally punishing some of his crew. The report of the expedition was, in 1845, published in eleven volumes, of which that on meteorology was written by WILKES. He was the author of other works, one published in 1849, on North America, including California and Oregon, and one published in 1856, on Theory of the Winds. He was also the pioneer in making use in this country of fixed astronomical instruments in taking observations. At the outbreak of the war, WILKES, then a captain, was sent to the West Indies with the *San Jacinto* to look after the *Sumter*. His capture of the rebel commissioners, MASON and SLIDELL, made him the hero of the hour, and secured for him the thanks of Congress, but it resulted in an international complication, which compelled the President to disavow the act. In 1862, in command of the Potomac flotilla, he shelled and destroyed City Point. In 1863, in command of a special squadron, he captured and destroyed many blockade runners, loaded with supplies. Admiral WILKES was, we believe, the nephew of the celebrated commoner of England, JOHN WILKES, who was such a thorn in the side of monarchy.

THEODORUS BAILEY was born at Plattsburg, N. Y., in 1805. He sprang from patriotic stock and was bred upon historic ground and amid the stirring scenes of our second war with Great Britain. Three years after McDONOUGH's victory, on Lake Champlain (Jan. 1, 1818), young BAILEY was appointed a midshipman in the Navy. He served in the old *Cyane* and the line-of-battle ship *Franklin* and then upon the *Shark* on the West India Station. He served on the Receiving Ship at New York, 1829. Sloop *Vincennes*, Pacific Squadron, 1834-6. In June, 1830, he married SARAH A., daughter of ISAAC S. PLATT. In Dec., 1840, he joined the frigate *Constitution*, East India Squadron, and was absent on a cruise until 1846. After a year at the N. Y. Naval Rendezvous, Lieut. BAILEY was assigned to command the storeship *Lexington*, and rendered efficient and gallant service on the Coast during the Mexican War while attached to the Pacific Squadron. He commanded sloop *St. Mary* 1846-7. Upon the opening of the year 1861, he was given the steam frigate *Colorado* and assigned to the Western Gulf Blockading Squadron. He co-operated with the Army in operations off Pensacola, and personally accompanied several boat expeditions. At the capture of New Orleans Captain BAILEY was FARRAGUT's second in command and led the attack and passing of the Forts. He was officially commended by Admiral FARRAGUT for his bravery and ability and was sent as bearer of despatches announcing the victory. Although his health was seriously impaired, Commo-

dore BAILEY asked for active service and in the fall of 1862 was ordered to command the Eastern Gulf Squadron, where his natural energy and perseverance enabled him to put an end to blockade-running on the Florida coast. In 1865 he was given command of the Portsmouth yard. In 1866 he was placed on the retired list, and after performing signal duty at the Lighthouse Board, etc., at Washington, he settled down into private life. There surrounded by his family and hosts of warm friends, this gallant sailor died Feb. 10, 1877. His total sea service was 22 years and 6 months. Shore or other duty 12 years 8 mos. and total service 58 years and 10 months. He was a brother of Mr N. P. BAILEY, of New York, who survives him.

WOULD NOT RIFLE PRACTICE in the Army be greatly promoted if the Government should avail itself of the local advantages afforded by Creedmoor and one or two other State or private Ranges convenient to certain Military Posts? In New York Harbor, for instance, there are stationed at times eight or ten companies of troops—Engineers, Artillery and Infantry—say 600 men, of whom 175 are recruits. All of these troops have ample time for drill and instruction in the duties of soldiers, and part of them are there for no other purpose. No doubt, for a trifling concession, the War Department could secure the sole use of the Ranges for certain days, and the results could hardly fail to be beneficial, not only to the troops in the East, but indirectly to their comrades on the Western frontier. The spark of interest which we have noticed in a company of infantry in Texas, or a troop of cavalry in Arizona, would need but the encouragement thus given to marksmanship, to kindle into a flame of enthusiasm throughout the Army. Troops in the harbor of New York could be transported by the Quartermaster's steamer, without additional expense, to the vicinity of Creedmoor and march the remaining distance, returning the same day; or once a season, perhaps, a change from casemates or permanent barracks to a three days' camp at the Range would be beneficial to the health and spirits of the Regulars. The experience thus gained upon a modern rifle-range supplied with every conceivable aid to precision with small arms, would be invaluable to all troops with whom those thus specially favored might subsequently be brought in contact.

It has been found mutually beneficial to the British army and the Volunteers, to encourage competitive team-shooting; the standard of accuracy in firing was elevated in the one class of soldiers, and the discipline and steadiness under arms of the other vastly improved by such intercourse. It hardly seems fair that any organization of military amateurs should be permitted to surpass professional soldiers in the use of warlike weapons. That this is true, to a certain extent, in the United States, must be admitted. While the regular troops stationed at Forts Hamilton, Columbus, Wadsworth and Willet's Point have a range at their elbows, provision might eventually be made for that portion of the Army which finds itself stationed in or near Fort Leavenworth, to shoot at long range on the Reservation. Would it not be practicable to put up a few improved targets, wind-gauges, etc., with the facilities afforded by the Arsenal there? This is the station, as a rule, of a small battalion of infantry and of the Department headquarters, and is a post at which officers constantly touch en route, and often are detained long enough to give them an opportunity to make "a bull's-eye," if they are so disposed.

Of course the Army should have several Creedmoors of its own, but it will have to walk ere it can fly, and we therefore take the liberty to suggest, meanwhile, an economical way of "running up a score." The "cheese-paring" tendency of recent military legislation may delay the establishment of a complete Range at West Point, but we hope yet to see a team of Cadets shooting in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL match and carrying off the prize.

CAPTAIN EADS has received the first instalment, five hundred thousand dollars, on account of the payment for his Mississippi jetties, and he may be justly congratulated upon the success which has thus far attended his efforts to open wide the mouth of the Father of Waters, that commerce may pass to and fro without let or hindrance. The testimony of

naval officers, which we this week publish, is conclusive as to the present condition of the South Pass, and the voice of those who prophesy but a temporary triumph over nature will be drowned in the congratulations which will be showered upon the man who has given the city of New Orleans a short cut to the sea.

WIDOWS' RELIEF FUND.

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Received for week ending Feb. 15.

Officers and enlisted men (Camp Verde, A. T.)... \$71 66
Capt. G. M. Brayton, 8th Infantry, \$5; Capt. C. Porter, 8th Inf., \$5; Capt. A. Kramer, 6th Cav., \$5; Lieut. S. Smith, 6th Cav., \$5; Lieut. G. Winslow, 8th Inf., \$5; Lieut. W. H. Carter, 6th Cav., \$5; Lt. W. C. Roundy, 8th Inf., \$5; W. S. Head, post trader, \$5; A. A. Surg. J. Reagles, U. S. A., \$5; Hosp. Stew. Stamm, U. S. A., \$5; Com. Sergt. Grobe, U. S. A., \$2. Total, \$49.
From Co. A, 8th Infantry, as follows: 1st Sergt. B. Healy, \$2; Sergts. N. White \$2, G. Brown \$1, M. Slatz \$1, J. Tate \$1; Corp. S. Jones \$1; Mus. J. A. Scott 50 cts.; Privates O. J. Seeverton \$4, R. Mayner \$1, C. S. McIntyre \$1, J. Mohrie \$1, S. W. Stowe \$1, R. Bahet \$1, C. Drucker \$1, M. A. Quigby \$1, A. H. Jennings \$2, E. Daly 50 cts., G. F. Wood 50 cts., Cash 10 cts. Total, \$22.60.

Amount received for week ending Feb. 15..... \$71 66
Subscriptions previously acknowledged..... \$13,093 73

Aggregate..... \$13,165 35
Less amount paid to Widows and Orphans..... 9,820 00
Balance to credit of Fund..... \$3,345 35

THE SECRETARY OF WAR, accompanied by the General of the Army, arrived in the city of New York on Tuesday evening, Feb. 13, and on the 14th under the escort of Major-General Hancock, proceeded to make a flying inspection of the harbor forts and military posts. The other members of the party were Senator and Miss Sherman, Miss Cameron, Gen. and Mrs. J. B. Fry, Gen. and Mrs. Sawtelle, Gen. and Mrs. Stanley, Col. and Mrs. Audenreid, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Fred. Grant, Gen. Tower, Col. and Mrs. Lieber, Dr. Cuyler, Col. Mitchell, Capt. Wharton, Lieut. and Mrs. G. S. L. Ward, Miss Hancock, Miss Gwynne, Miss Burton, Messrs. U. S. Grant, Jr., Haldeman, McCormick, Martin, Schifflin, Pell, Silvers, and Devereux. The party embarked on board the Quartermaster's steamer *Henry Smith*, on an exceptionally fine morning, and were speedily carried to Governor's Island, made a hurried tour of that post, and then returned to the boat. To dash across to Bedloe's was the work of a moment, but the little garrison was on the alert, and submitted to what photographers call "an instantaneous view," which, to old soldiers like Generals Sherman and Hancock was quite as satisfactory as a more minute one might have been to the other observers. Again the little steamer puffed her way through the sparkling waters, and in a twinkling the substantial parapets of old "Hamilton" lay before them. The heavy guns roared the customary salute in honor of the Cabinet Minister, and being escorted to the parade ground by the commanding officer, Gen. Getty, the garrison was inspected and passed in review. After partaking of a generous lunch at Gen. Getty's, and re-embarking, the next fort sighted was Sandy Hook, the great experimental ground of the Ordnance Department. Here the 12 and 15-inch guns were fired, and a few rounds from the "Hotchkiss," which has already been fully discussed in these columns. Artillery practice is a great sharpener of appetite—perhaps it's the saltpetre—and Colonels Crispin, Baylor, Treadwell, Major McKee and Captain Starring, of the Ordnance, had provided another lunch, which was duly attended to by their guests, who repaired in the *Smith* to "Wadsworth," where they were hospitably received by Gen. Gibson, and after repeating the programme, returned to the city about 7 P. M. Secretary Cameron has so closely applied himself to the more laborious duties of his office since his appointment, that he has had but little opportunity to examine the personnel and materiel of war distributed throughout the eastern frontier. On Wednesday he gained more information as to the actual condition of the permanent fortifications of the great seaport—the national gateway—than could have been conveyed to him in a cord of official reports. On Thursday, Feb. 15, the Secretary, with his escort and the same party of friends visited Willet's Point, where Gen. Abbot both interested and instructed them with some beautiful torpedo experiments, and after a visit to Fort Schuyler, where a veteran Ordnance sergeant did the honors, as C. O., staff and garrison, the visitors proceeded to the Brooklyn Navy Yard, where certain of the company had a dinner engagement with Commodore Nicholson. The Washington party returned home on Friday.

THE retirement of JOHN A. LOGAN withdraws from the Senate the most conspicuous representative of the days of the war. Though the Congressional action of General LOGAN has not in all cases been in accordance with the Army sentiment, those who criticize do not fail to remember the services of a soldier who has distinguished himself in two wars, resigning a seat in Congress to resume his sword in the time of need; rising by his merit from the command of a regiment to that of an army, in which command, in the language of General SHERMAN, he "nobly sustained his reputation."

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

CAPTAIN EADS' TRIUMPH.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: The *Plymouth* arrived to-day from Pensacola. The trip of the *Plymouth* from Pensacola was remarkable from the fact that she entered the Mississippi River by the jetties, at the South Pass; being the first man-of-war to pass through the South Pass and the jetties. The *Plymouth* entered the jetties at low water, passing through the line of jetties over two miles in length. The ship was drawing seventeen feet; the least water found by the leadsmen was eighteen feet, which was found at the entrance of the jetties and a little off the channel way. At low water the current runs the strongest, and vessels entering should have full steam power. The current was running about the rate of five knots when passing through the jetties.

At the works at the head of South Pass—the bug-bear of the Army Engineers—the least water found was twenty-seven feet.

Without entering into the merits of this great engineering work, I can simply say that on the Coast Survey chart of the Passes of the Mississippi, published in 1873, the soundings at the mouth of the South Pass at mean low water was three, four, and seven feet, and the soundings at the head of the pass was fifteen feet.

Comment is unnecessary. The works may or may not be an engineering failure. The navigable channel is a practical success. The *Plymouth* passed through without any delay.

Very respectfully, etc.,
S.
U. S. S. *PLYMOUTH*, OFF NEW ORLEANS, LA., Feb. 10, 1877.

TWO PROPOSED CHANGES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: An article appeared in the JOURNAL of the 13th inst., relative to the doing away with regimental quartermaster-sergeants, and making a law providing for the appointment of post quartermaster-sergeants, to have a similar status to our present ordnance, and commissary sergeants. Will you allow me space to add my testimony to the wisdom of such a law? Our present R. Q. M. sergeants are, nearly in every case, doing duty as Post Q. M. sergeants; but the great object to be gained by the change would be to have one man left at the post that knew where to lay his hand on, or point out the thousand and one articles of Q. M. property scattered round a military post. Moreover, the R. Q. M. sergeant is only to be had at posts where a Regimental Headquarters is serving, and as the same regiment may be divided among three or four posts, at each of which a sergeant must be taken from his company, and detailed as Post Quartermaster-sergeant, it is frequently found difficult to obtain a man even among our sergeants, competent to perform the duties. The position being a permanent one, it would be an object of ambition to our non-commissioned officers in the line, and an incentive to good conduct to attain it. It is earnestly hoped that Congress will see the advantage the Service will gain by such a law, and pass the bill, and the good offices of the JOURNAL are invoked to aid the measure as far as possible.

Referring to the letter of your correspondent advocating lineal promotion of subalterns, his arguments cannot be refuted. Why Colonels, Lieut.-Colonels, Majors and Captains should be promoted one way, or according to one system, and Lieutenants should be promoted another way, or according to a different system is, in this latter part of the nineteenth century, beyond human ken. The system of promotion regimentally as practiced in our Army which is exclusively confined to Lieutenants is manifestly unjust. There is no sensible reason that can be adduced to sustain it; the only argument that can be brought forward in its favor is that it has been done for a hundred years, which only proves it to be an old fogyism. The injustice of the system cannot be disputed, for the system that permits A to become a Captain before B, although the latter may be in the Service two years earlier than the former, needs no further argument to prove its injustice as a law, and all laws are supposed to be just, and where one is found not to be so, it undoubtedly ought to be changed.

A strong advocate of lineal promotion from 2d Lieutenant to Colonel,

"OBEDIENCE IN THE ARMY AND NAVY."

(A CORRECTION.)

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: I have just finished the reading of the editorial in your issue of January 20th, on "Obedience in the Army and Navy," and must say that, in my judgment, your exposition hath been most sound. The question of obedience to lawful command is familiar, as you say, to the entire Army. And Lieut. —, whose case you cite as an illustration, found little difficulty in the application of it. Holding a long personal acquaintance with this lieutenant who was debarred from the sutler's store, and having been in communion with him, so to speak, when his case originated, I can correct a statement you make, in referring to his case, that he disobeyed the order which he declined to regard as legal, "and on that ground." He was asked if he declined to regard this order, not to visit the store. He replied, that he declined to regard it as a lawful order. It does not appear that he disobeyed it; in fact, he did not disobey it, nor did he say he intended to disobey it. He passed that store by on the other side, and the head and front of his offending was, that on being officially asked he declined to regard

it as a legal order. The conduct of which he was said to be guilty, and which constituted the first charge against him, brought forth the order he declined to regard as legal, as he knew himself innocent at the time, and his trial most clearly and emphatically disproved the charge, and he was found "not guilty." Though potent in all things else, the Rules and Articles of War cannot prevent a subordinate from regarding an order as he will, and it is the best discipline and the furthest removed from insubordinate conduct that obeys, and bows to that fiat which one's judgment deems unlawful. It is not my purpose to take up the lance in the case here. It is published, and the *Sunday Herald* truly called it a remarkable one, and hardly furnished a text for your article.

EL QUE SABE BIEN.

HENRY WILSON MONUMENT FUND.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: In your paper for Oct. 28, 1876, you published my memorandum of funds received by me on account of the Henry Wilson Monument Association. Since that date I have received \$79 and \$50 (the former sent through you), making the present total \$388.50. The last item received was \$50 from Gen. Terry, on account of Cos. I and K, 17th Infantry.

It will at once be seen that the amount now received is inadequate to the erection of a proper monument. I shall be gratified to receive further contributions from any source. But, as stated in your paper of March 4, 1876, the proposition was started by the enlisted men, at a meeting at Fort Vancouver, W. T., on the 28th January, 1876, John Piper, Com. Sergt., president, and William Kenkle, Sergt. Co. I, 21st Infantry, secretary. They proposed an executive committee, composed of Gens. Sherman, Sheridan, Hancock, Schofield, and McDowell, who would "select a plan and superintend the erection of a monument." The preamble says they "deem the opportunity at hand when the enlisted men throughout the Army of the United States should testify their appreciation of the efforts of the late Vice-President, Henry Wilson, in their behalf."

Thus this movement originated with the enlisted men. I was requested by Gen. Sherman to be the custodian of the fund. I have cheerfully assented, and feel bound to give every assistance in furthering its purpose. I am the best witness to the more recent efforts of Mr. Wilson for the enlisted men, and it is especially incumbent on me to render an ample tribute to his memory. When I first reached here in January, 1872, I asked him, as Chairman of the Military Committee in the Senate, to favor a bill establishing a system of deposits, giving a certain per centum for use of the money. He assented, and even, to my surprise, put through the Senate another bill, giving the soldier six per cent. per annum for pay not drawn. But this would not have checked desertion, and he afterwards put through the bill which became the act of May 15, 1872. He subsequently requested me to frame a bill to increase the pay of privates from \$13 to \$16 per month, but the increase to be gradual, according to length of service. This led to the passage of the act of May 15, 1872, which has acted very beneficially.

The Rebellion Record, Vol. X., in the first 88 pages has the "Military Measures of the U. S. Congress from 1861 to 1865, by Henry Wilson, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs," afterwards published as a separate work by Van Nostrand. All these attest the persevering devotion of Mr. Wilson to the weal of the Army, the claims of the soldier, and the efficiency of the service. Throughout he was remarkable in consulting experts in all these measures, and he did not leave such matters, as has too often been the case, to the caprice of the moment, and the chapter of accidents. It is not too much to say that the successful prosecution of the late war was largely due to judicious and painstaking labor in framing the military legislation. The Army has thus every cause to bear gratefully in their memories the career of Henry Wilson, and to regard him as emphatically the "soldier's friend."

I append to this a statement of moneys received by me up to the present date.

BENJ. ALVORD, Paymaster-Gen. U. S. A.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 10, 1877.

Gen. Benj. Alvord, Paymaster-General, in account with Henry Wilson Monument Association.

Sept. 18, 1876, Major-Gen. W. S. Hancock, through Col. J. B. Fry, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.—Co. C, 2nd Infantry, \$11;	
Co. G, 2d Infantry, \$1.50.	\$12 50
Oct. 13, 1876, Major-Gen. J. McDowell—Capt. Rodney Layton's company (K), 16th Infantry.....	38 00
Oct. 14, 1876, Gen. W. T. Sherman, through Col. J. E. Tourtelotte—Sent by Sergt. Major Joseph Parker, 10th Cavalry, from "enlisted men in Texas".....	100 00
Oct. 24, 1876, Major-Gen. J. M. Schofield, sent check on S. F. for \$100—when collected received \$109 currency—Cos. A and K, 12th Infantry.....	109 00
Oct. 27, 1876, Wm. C. Church, Editor ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL—Co. H, 15th Infantry, \$37; Co. H, 9th Cavalry, \$36; Co. M, 9th Cavalry, \$6.....	79 00
Dec. 9, 1876, General A. H. Terry—Cos. I and K, 17th Infantry.....	50 00
Total.....	\$388 50

The last two items above named have been received since publication of the statement in issue of ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Oct. 28, 1876.

ARMY CLOTHING.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Noticing in your JOURNAL some complaints of clothing, and statements in regard to the soldiers not drawing their full supplies, I enclose memorandum (from official information furnished by the Quartermaster General's office), of the facts as to issues last year, as compared with full allowance, which it may be interesting to the soldiers to see in your JOURNAL. The full annual allowance of shirts, drawers, stockings and blouses for the whole Army is 75,000 shirts, 55,000 pairs drawers, 100,000 pairs stockings, and 50,000 blouses. During the fiscal year ending last June, the soldiers drew from the quartermaster's stores

69,750 shirts, 89,264 pairs drawers, 120,048 pairs stockings, and 38,623 blouses and sack coats.

A plaited blouse was adopted in the year 1872, upon recommendation of a board of officers, which proved unsatisfactory to the soldiers, and they avoided drawing it, preferring the old style used during the war. The stock of these having been exhausted, a blouse of a style somewhat resembling that used in the war, but improved in cut, shape, and workmanship, is now issued, and is understood to give satisfaction.

The following is the proof strength of the materials of which the articles of clothing are made: A piece of dark blue cloth, one inch in width, must bear a strain not less than 60 pounds to the warp, and 50 pounds for the filling, without breaking; a piece of sky blue kersey, light quality, one inch in width, must bear a strain not less than 33 pounds to the warp, and 30 pounds for the filling, without tearing; a piece of sky blue kersey, heavy quality, one inch in width, must bear a strain not less than 58 pounds for the warp, and 50 pounds for the filling, without breaking; a piece of dark blue flannel, one inch in width, must bear a strain not less than 35 pounds for the warp, and 25 pounds for the filling, without breaking; a piece of shirting flannel, light quality, one inch in width, must bear a strain not less than 34 pounds for the warp, and 31 pounds for the filling, without breaking; a piece of shirting flannel, heavy quality, one inch in width, must bear a strain not less than 40 pounds for the warp, and 38 pounds for the filling, without breaking.

"M."

PRESIDENT GRANT AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

THE *London World* has been publishing a series of articles under the caption of Celebrities at Home. We give some extracts from No. XII:

To any one who happens to know the President of the United States, the portraits which have been drawn of him during the last few years must seem wild and savage caricatures. No stranger would be prepared to find this "cruel and dangerous tyrant" a very simple and unassuming man, delighting much in a little quiet talk with a friend, detesting noise, publicity, and fuss, and never so contented as when he is at home in the midst of his family. Day after day he may be found at his duty in one of the uncomfortable rooms of the most uncomfortable house in Washington. . . . But even the historical associations of the White House are few and uninteresting, and a more cheerless place of abode no man could choose, although it must be admitted that there are tens of thousands who would exchange all that they possessed in the world for the right to live in it.

In one of the chambers of this melancholy house the visitor will find a rather short, thick-set, round-shouldered man busily engaged with a mass of papers and letters, which lie spread out on the long table before him. Two or three years ago it would have been a very unusual thing to have come upon him when he was not smoking; but now the sixteen cigars a day have been reduced to two or three. And such cigars as they used to be! half a foot in length, and the color of what has been called the "Presidential livery," a suit of sables. It was embarrassing in those times to be offered a cigar by the President, for to refuse it and prefer one of your own was ungracious, while to smoke it was to invite those pains and penalties which sometimes afflict the tempest-tossed traveller in mid-Atlantic. These precious cigars used to be carried loose by the President in nearly all his pockets, and without intending it he frequently succeeded in capsize his friends by generously distributing them. It is not surprising that a tendency to sick-headache was produced even in the iron constitution of Gen. Grant by his incessant practice of a habit which, if medical alarmists are right, is never entirely harmless.

It cannot be disputed that the first impression made upon many persons who find themselves face to face with the President is a little chilling in its character. Unless he knows you, it is in vain to look for the welcome greeting of a smile. His face is as immovable as if it were carved in stone. Conversation is difficult, for he answers, if at all, in monosyllables, and any attempt to approach him with compliment—a mistake made by some foreigners—only causes the wall between him and his visitor to be raised a few feet higher. His quick penetrating glance, his hard and cold manner, his somewhat nervous attitude, all combine to make the stranger wish that the interview were well over; but they disappear as by magic when you come to know him better. The outward characteristic of the man which never ceases to strike one, is the marvelous expression of the mouth. Even if one knew nothing whatever about him, the thought would instantly occur to the mind, "Here is a man who is equal to the performance of great deeds; a man of iron resolution, capable of forming high purposes, and whose purposes, when formed, no power on earth can shake." The mouth is, in this instance, the true index of the man. It seems to explain the strange eventful life which he has led—the early struggles and disappointments, the dogged determination with which obstacles were attacked; above all, the dauntless courage which enabled him to go into the field with a discouraged army, and to wage battle after battle amid the complaints of his own people and the remonstrances of his superiors, to force his way upon enterprises as hazardous as those of Shiloh and Vicksburg, to persist frequently in advancing when everybody on his staff urged retreat, and to stand unmoved in the very thickest of the dangers which beset forces moving in a hostile country. This firmness, which on the less noble field of politics we have seen sometimes degenerating into obstinacy, rose at those seasons of extremity into a heroism which saved the nation from destruction, and which his countrymen have not done well so soon to forget. Had Gen. Grant accomplished half as much for England as he did for the United States, honors and fortune would have rained upon him. Vast estates and great titles

have been lavishly bestowed in England for services not worthy to be compared with those of the distinguished soldier across the Atlantic, for whom few have now even a good word.

Memorable as have been the scenes and tremendous the perils through which this man has passed, it would not be possible for him to have a more modest opinion of his services. His austere manner does not betoken pride. It is all on the surface—a warmer, simpler, or kinder-hearted man does not live. Remorselessly as he pursued the Southern foe, he was the first to extend a generous hand to him when he was crushed. With singular delicacy of feeling, he declined to be present at the formal surrender of Lee's army, and quietly made an excuse the night before for going some miles away. Months afterwards, the leaders of the extreme Radical faction demanded that Gen. Lee should be brought to trial as a traitor, and in the state of feelings which prevailed at that time, nothing could have prevented this measure from being taken but the intervention of Gen. Grant. He sent word to Congress that Gen. Lee was a prisoner of war under parole, and that he (Grant) was responsible that the parole should be honorably observed. These two great captains never met again after the surrender at Appomattox Court-house; but it is easy to believe that they respected each other's great qualities, whatever they may have thought of the cause for which those qualities were exercised on either side. You cannot look into the face of Gen. Grant without reading there that he is one of the self-contained men who will not hesitate to meet any emergency single-handed. He looks to no one for help. His Cabinet, it must be remembered, is merely an advisory body, having no recognised functions or powers, nor any place in the Constitution. No doubt Gen. Grant would treat its recommendations with respect; but he generally decides upon a course for himself. He will never ask the advice of the politicians about anything, and to this he owes much of the hostility with which they have pursued him. He would scorn to pay any court to the press, and probably there are not three journalists in the whole country who have ever been invited to his table. It may easily be supposed that this neglect has affected the opinions of more than one "able editor."

The reserved manner and the cold passionless face may lead some who are in the presence of Gen. Grant but once to believe that he is a morose man, having no friends and desiring none. There could not be a greater misconception. He is no doubt a little suspicious of strangers, and is never quite at home with them. He looks as though they bored him, as no doubt they do. What can such a man do with people who ask him, in the midst of all his occupations, to describe the seven days' fighting in the Wilderness, or to say what he thinks would have happened if Gen. Lee had been enabled to get his supplies up in the last ruinous days before Richmond? We once heard a well-known English member of Parliament say to him at a dinner-table at Washington, "I think that Stonewall Jackson was the greatest commander your war produced." No rudeness was meant; but how is a sensible man to go on talking to a person capable of saying such a thing as that? During his long day of work he is chary of speech; he will listen to others and draw his own conclusions, but say nothing.

There is one subject on which it is rare even for Gen. Grant's most intimate friends to hear him say a word, and that is the war between North and South, especially as to the part which he played in it. If you did not know his history, you might be with him every day for weeks together without once suspecting that he had ever worn a sword or smelt powder. If anybody else brings up the theme, he will instantly cease talking, and his face stiffens into its hardest and most severe expression. It says as plainly as any words could do, "This is a topic upon which I have no desire to converse with you; pray drop it." But when, as of late years, the military renown which he won so honorably is maliciously assailed, it is not to be supposed that Gen. Grant is indifferent to it. They who imagine that detraction and injustice pass unheeded over a man who fills a great position know little of human nature. "I begin to think," said the President not long ago to a friend, "that it is all true that they say of me now, and that I really took no part in the war, but have simply appropriated the credit which belonged to others." Calumny and unpopularity may, for a time, break down even a man's faith in himself. Since Gen. Grant abandoned a post which he liked—that of Commander-in-Chief—for one which he did not like and never coveted, he has experienced to the full the fickleness of popular favor. Eight years ago he was followed everywhere by crowds who struggled with each other for the honor of shaking him by the hand. Then came a whirlwind of slander, and because he stood before it in silence, people said, "He does not feel it; his skin is thick." They, with their smaller natures, do not understand that a man may bleed without uncovering his wound to all the world. The nobler qualities of the mind do not render a man insensible to injustice, though they may enable him to be silent under it. Those who are familiar with Gen. Grant know that the storm through which he has passed has not failed to leave its traces upon him. The careworn face and dejected manner tell the tale, no less than the unwonted emotion which he betrays when a word of sympathy or kindness is uttered by some old comrade in arms or trusted friend. Now that there is nothing more to be gained by calumny, fair play may once more be extended to the man who was held to have saved the Union only a few years ago. To-day his successor will be elected, and no more "third-term conspiracies," or desperate plots for the subversion of the Government, can be laid to his charge. During the four months which he has yet to spend in the White House he will be left in peace; and when he comes over to this country next year, he will find that Englishmen know how to pay honor to a great and

brave man, and that the unfairness and violence of hostile parties have been long forgotten.

THE "History and Legal Effect of Brevets," by Gen. James B. Fry, is now ready for issue by Mr. Van Nostrand, the publisher. We propose another week to review this interesting contribution to Army literature.

THE New York Sun, of a recent date, says: It is perhaps proper to remark that the Mr. W. H. Church who has had a lawsuit with the Messrs. Remington is not Col. W. C. Church of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, nor any relative of his; but another man.

THE Confederate General, J. E. B. Stuart, was exceedingly fond of song and of that exercise which Mr. Dick Swiveller sportively terms "the mazy," and even when a lieutenant-general he was often seen riding at the head of his column with a soldier by his side, picking the adventures of the "Arkansaw Traveller" out of an old-fashioned banjo.

A CORRESPONDENT at Pera writes to a contemporary under date of Feb. 5, that the only business of the Turkish government seems to be to send soldiers, and yet more soldiers, to the Danubian frontier. Every nerve is strained, and every farthing lavished, to prepare as if for an inevitable contest. Muskets arrive from America by hundreds of thousands, and cartridges by millions.

Mr. William Page, in a letter about his well-known painting "Farragut Lashed to the Mast," says that he did not mean to emphasize the rope in the picture, "but from the first news of the triumph at Mobile I thought our little boys and girls for a thousand years would read of this event, and see the great hero tied as he really was. But the Admiral himself had no notion of the romance of the thing, and scouted the idea. He said he 'felt as much at home there as on this floor, and more.'"

THE January number of the Southern Historical Society Papers contains much interesting military information. It contains: Defence of Mobile in 1865, by Gen. D. H. Maury; Detailed Minutes of Soldier Life, by Carleton McCarthy; Defence of Fort Gregg, by Gen. James H. Lane; Address on the Character of Gen. R. E. Lee, by Capt. John Hampden Chamberlayne; Defence of Fort Morgan; Reports of Gen. R. L. Page; Diary of Capt. R. E. Park; Col. Charles C. Jones' Confederate Roster, etc.

"COL. SELLERS" has had a successful imitator apparently, in the person of an individual calling himself Col. L. B. Edinboro, alias "Torpedo Bey," who as a distinguished foreigner interested in science, and especially as a pretended agent of the Sublime Porte in this country, managed to impose upon the credulity of prominent citizens, officers of the Army, and hotel proprietors, until the failure of his bankers to respond to a bogus draft presented by the Bey resulted in the denouement which is sure to come to the adventurer wherever found. Mr. Cranston, of the N. Y. Hotel, has extensively advertised his quondam guest.

THE case of the United States against General Belknap has been dismissed, on motion of the District Attorney, in accordance with the direction of the Attorney General, for the reason that the evidence would not sustain the prosecution. The action of the Attorney General is taken on the direction of President Grant, who indorses a report by the District Attorney as follows: "In view of the within statement of the District Attorney of the District of Columbia, to the effect that he believes a conviction improbable, and in view of the long suffering of the accused and the great expense to which he has already been subjected, I think the District Attorney should be directed to dismiss the suit.—U. S. GRANT."

"FIXED BAYONETS," in a long letter written in a humorous strain, from which we make the following serious extract, says, after painting the tribulations of the soldier in the process of piercing a number of holes in attaching the brass ornaments to his new forage cap: "If we must have cap ornaments, let them be made out of one sheet of brass, with two supports, easily put on, easily taken off, easily cleaned, and not eternally losing one or both prongs just about Guard-mount; or, if this cannot be, why not issue brass forage caps with raised letters, thus adding to the martial appearance of the troops, and solving the problem of transportation by each man carrying his own cooking utensils, and unlike the knights of old, be practically as well as figuratively armed 'cap à pie.'"

DR. JOHN S. BILLINGS, of the surgeon-general's office, has been travelling in Europe for the purpose of visiting the newest and best hospitals, consulting the most experienced physicians and surgeons, and gathering from them such criticisms and suggestions as might be useful in the administration and methods of the Johns Hopkins Hospital, in Baltimore. He has conducted thorough observations in Dublin, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Oxford, Cambridge, London, Bonn, Berlin, Dresden, Leipzig, Vienna, Milan and Paris. He was everywhere received with great consideration and courtesy, and has returned enriched with valuable observations and with important plans, reports, diagrams, and other publications relating to the object of his mission.

THE *Galena* (Ill.) *Gazette* has the following graceful allusion to the JOURNAL in a recent issue: During the days of the Rebellion, while doing blockade duty in the Gulf of Mexico, we used to impatiently look for the mail steamer which weekly brought us news from home and a full supply of ARMY AND NAVY JOURNALS, the newspaper which we, at that time, loved to read above all others. The same sheet now lies before us, and its perusal brings up many reminiscences of the war. It is devoted principally to the interests of the

Army and Navy, and contains a mass of reliable information pertaining to both branches of the service, together with numerous matters of interest to the general reader. [We value this good opinion the more that it comes apparently from an old subscriber as well as the editorial pen of a contemporary.]

THE Rock Island *Weekly Union* says: There is one thing less to afflict the soul of the veteran editor. The gun cleaning and sabre polishing at the arsenal ceased last evening, the work having been completed. Col. Flagler has succeeded in restoring to usefulness a large quantity of arms that would, if permitted to remain stored in St. Louis arsenal, have become in the course of a comparatively short time, utterly valueless, except for old metal. Now they can be utilized, in default of a new Democratic rebellion, by selling them to some enterprising contractor who will ship them to Mexico or the United States of Colombia, or to Turkey, where such things are in more request than plowshares and pruning-hooks.

ONE "Donner" issues from Buffalo a circular in which he offers to furnish hospital stewards with medical diplomas for the moderate charge of fifty dollars each. In his circular he says:

Do you want a medical diploma? Some hospital stewards have obtained diplomas through our agency, and are practicing successfully. Many are well qualified but lack diplomas. The agent having been an hospital steward during the late war knows whereof he writes. Fully one-fourth of the physicians in the United States have procured their diplomas through our influence. Through the private agent of a medical college, which cannot be questioned, you are proffered a diploma for the consideration of fifty dollars. No security is given, but the diploma will positively be forwarded by registered mail. Send money by registered, or ordinary letter, at the agent's risk. A limited number only will be disposed of. If you cannot invest, please hand this to one who may. An early reply is particularly requested.

A subscriber to the JOURNAL, who does not wish to invest with the benevolent Donner, has complied with his request so far as to pass the circular along to us. But we have no desire for a medical diploma that can be obtained for any less price than that of a thorough examination into our qualifications to deal in pills and boluses. Hence, we too, pass along the circular of the friendly Donner to our readers, advising them, however, to make sure of their diplomas before they part with their money.

COLONEL John O'Mahoney, for many years a "Head Centre" of the Fenian Brotherhood, died a few days since in the city of New York.

THE old fort in Marblehead, Mass., built during the war of the revolution for the protection of Salem Harbor, is now garrisoned by a large bull terrier. He never strays behind the line of earthworks, and is so fierce that all who approach the fort are compelled to beat a hasty retreat.

THE amounts expended during the past year in New York and the principal manufacturing towns of New England, by different European governments, principally the Turkish, is estimated at from \$15,000,000 to \$25,000,000.

Dr. Elliott Coues says that many thousands of birds are annually killed by flying against telegraph wires on the Western plains. In a day's journey he saw over a hundred bodies, mostly of larks, lying under the wires. In one spot the number indicated that a flock had flown across the wire, some of them striking it with fatal force.

A BATCH of United States convicts lately arrived at the military prison at Fort Leavenworth from Fort Sill, Indian Territory. About thirty prisoners arrived at the prison within a week.

THE Boston *Transcript* says: At the same time that remarkable shipments of muskets and munitions of war are being made from this country to Turkey, the news comes from Birmingham, in England, whose principal industry is the manufacture of rifles, that never before at a time of impending war was business so dull. In the United States the facilities for producing arms have been much improved and developed, and the arms are made so cleverly and cheap that a serious blow has been given to this branch of England's commerce.

Mr. Julian Scott has lately received an order to paint the portrait of Gen. Winfield S. Hancock at the battle of Williamsburgh. The time represented will be the moment when the left wing of the enemy was turned. The aides who on that occasion performed the most distinguished service, and "were of the greatest value at the crisis of the fight," will also be painted in the picture. Their names are the following: Capt. Charles C. Wheeler, commanding Battery E, 1st New York Artillery; Lieut. George A. Custer, Lieut. W. G. Mitchell and Lieut. J. B. Parker.

FROM Strasbourg we receive the following specimen of the sarcasms with which French wit revenges itself on German success: "When God had formed the first man, the devil, jealous, also wished to make a man. God let him do it. The devil took great pains and succeeded through the aid of the All Powerful in fashioning a human being. The man walked, but what was the stupefaction of the devil when he discovered that he had forgotten to give him a heart. He had put in him a second stomach in the place of a heart. Quickly he ran to find the Creator and prayed him to aid in repairing his error. No, said the All Powerful, that which thou hast made must remain. The man of thy invention without heart, and with two stomachs, shall be called Prussian."

A JEWELLER in New Haven, Conn., has a remarkable watch made by a foreign watchmaker, which Mark Twain describes as follows: "I have examined the wonderful watch made by M. Matile, and indeed it comes nearer to being a human being than any piece of mechanism I ever saw before. In fact, it knows considerably more than the average voter. It knows the movements of the moon and keeps exact record of them; it tells the day of the week, the day of the month, and the month of the year, and will do this perpetually; it tells the hour of the day and the minute and the second, and even splits the seconds into fifths and marks the division by 'stop' hands; having two stop hands, it can take accurate care of two race horses that start, not together, but one after the other; it is a repeater wherein the voter is suggested again, and musically chimes the hour, the quarter, the half, the three quarter hour, and also the minutes that have passed of an uncompleted quarter hour—so that a blind man can tell the time of day by it to the exact minute. Such is this extraordinary watch. It ciphers to admiration; I should think one could add another wheel and make it read and write; still another and make it talk; and I think one might take out several of the wheels that are already in it and it would still be a more intelligent citizen than some that help to govern the country. On the whole I think it is entitled to vote, that is if its sex is the right kind."

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

SCHOOL FOR MILITIA OFFICERS.

THE suggestion made by Gen. Upton to establish a "War School" for officers at Fort Leavenworth causes the query, "Why not have a preparatory school in the National Guard for those desiring commissions?" The organization of examining boards has done much to elevate the standard of commissioned officers. But, while it prevents incompetent officers from obtaining commissions, it affords no opportunity for others to acquire a thorough knowledge of their duties. If a school was established in each division, which any officer or non-commissioned officer might attend and be instructed in any portion of a soldier's duty, a great improvement could not but result. There would be no trouble in finding thoroughly competent officers who would volunteer to take charge of different classes and give instruction in those military duties for which they had special aptitude. Not only technical instruction in matters of drill, but the duties of officers and non-commissioned officers in regard to military books and papers, the army regulations, and many matters which are seldom touched upon in the usual routine of National Guard duty might here be acquired. Here all disputed questions might be discussed and settled. With troops of the intelligence of those composing the National Guard, who are anxious to have competent officers if they know where to find them, it would soon be recognized that a certificate of graduation in a school of this description would insure promotion, and ambitious National Guardsmen would be quick to avail themselves of it. At the present time and under the system of election which prevails in the militia and which it is impossible at present to dispense with, it is impracticable for companies to know how well fitted the candidates for promotion are until they are elected. Frequently a candidate is elected for his social qualities over one much his superior in military knowledge, simply because the latter has never had an opportunity of testing his abilities. If such a college existed and candidates were able to display their qualifications for the positions they seek by exhibiting a diploma, they would certainly have an advantage over the others.

There are also a large number of officers and men in the National Guard who are sincerely desirous of learning all they can of a soldier's duties. These would take pleasure in availing themselves of such an institution, and the result could not but be beneficial. We think the scheme is not only plausible but practical, and would invite communications from our readers on the subject.

NEW YORK.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.—Band concerts form a topic of discussion in the regiment, but the unsuitable nature of the present armory renders that class of entertainments rather impracticable in the opinion of many members. In the meanwhile the subject of the new armory is kept in mind, and hopes of going on with the work will be more freely expressed as soon as the Electoral Commission at Washington has decided who is entitled to the mystic "185."

TWELFTH REGIMENT.—This regiment will parade by detachment at the State Arsenal, for instruction in the School of the Battalion, as follows: Cos. A, B, F and K, on Monday evening, Feb. 19; E, G, H and I, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 20. The books and records of the several companies of this command will be inspected by Maj. Robert Lenox Belknap, brigade inspector, at the armory on Friday, Feb. 23. The following non-commissioned officers are granted warrants: Sergt.-Maj. R. E. Molloy, Corps W. MacDonald and H. Radzinsky, Co. I. The following changes are announced:

Resignations.—Capt. V. Herb, Co. A, July 17; J. T. Van Rensselaer, Co. E, Nov. 15; Surgeon B. McK. Emmett, Jan. 20, 1877.

Appointment.—Maj. A. T. Hills to be surgeon Jan. 15, 1877.

Election.—Second Lieut. E. T. Epstein Co. A, July 10.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.—One of the pleasantest weddings of the season of a semi-military character took place Tuesday evening, February 6, at the "Church of Our Father" (Rev. A. R. Nye), in Clermont avenue, Brooklyn. The happy couple were William H. Baker, of the Executive Department Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company in New York, and Miss Emma A. Fowler, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of Gen. E. B. Fowler, Secretary of the Long Island Savings Bank, the gallant colonel of the "fighting 14th regiment" during the war.

The hour named in the invitations sent out was 8 o'clock, but as early as 7 the friends began to arrive at the church and the ushers were kept busy in seating the guests. All military gentlemen with their ladies and the intimate friends were seated in the body of the church on either side of the centre aisle, a few seats in front being reserved for friends and relatives of the bride and groom. Long before 8 o'clock every seat was filled, and every available foot of standing room below and in the gallery was occupied. There was a beautiful display of flowers, including a basket of roses from Mr. Burgess, of Glen Cove—a double basket of beautiful flowers from Dr. Hamiston, and a superb basket of roses and callas from Mr. McClure.

A large number of military gentlemen were present, including Gen. Eckert, President Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company, and Mr. Albert B. Chandler, Vice-President; Gens. Henry W. Slocum and Stewart L. Woodford, and Col. P. H. Briggs, of the 13th regiment; Col. James McLeer, and Lieut.-Col. Schurig, of the 14th regiment; Col. Rodney C. Ward, of the 23d regiment; Gen. James Tanner, commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, State of New York, and Col. Geo. B. Squires, his adjutant-general; Maj. Walter Thorn and Geo. Tait, besides most of the officers of the 14th and many members of the same regiment. There was a little delay as usual in the arrival of the contracting parties, and the audience, anxious to behold the first approach of them, would rise or turn about at the slightest noise, and being two or three times deceived in this way succeeded in creating much amusement for themselves, until finally "here they come this time, and no mistake." The couple entered arm in arm preceded by two ushers, Charles H. and Fred. A. Thurber. Prof. Walsh

presided at the organ, and as the bridal party entered and passed down the centre aisle of the church to the altar he played the piece so appropriate to the occasion, the celebrated wedding march of Mendelssohn. The bride wore a travelling dress of seal brown silk with velvet trimmings and hat to match. Dr. Nye performed the ceremony in a distinctly solemn voice, and at the conclusion of the service the couple entered their carriage and were driven to New York, where they took the cars for Washington. Mr. and Mrs. Baker were the recipients of a large number of presents, conspicuous among them was a rich and heavy silver set ticketed with a card bearing these words, "From the officers of the 14th regiment to the daughter of their old commander."

Cos. B and H, of this regiment, drilled Tuesday evening, Feb. 13, at their temporary quarters at 386 Atlantic street. Capt. Thomas Fagan and Capt. John McNeil were in command. The armory of the 14th regiment in Portland avenue is being enlarged and rebuilt, and when completed will afford the largest drill room, and the longest and best rifle range in the city. The regiment, and particularly the commanding officers, are very anxious for its completion, as no satisfactory results in drill can be effected with the regiment beating about from pillar to post, and no continual abiding place.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.—A correspondent sends us the following: "Office seeking," and the ambition in that direction of those who persuade themselves they are entitled to office, is the bane of many organizations, and frequently develops most unpleasant and injurious results in military bodies. Our best regiments are free from such unworthy ambitions, which are always inimical to the highest discipline and the greatest harmony, than are some of the third rate organizations, whose officers would do wisely for themselves and their commands to regard reflectively and studiously an example—for such it should be regarded—which is afforded them in the recent course of an officer of the 22d regiment.

"Capt. Sam. Moore Smith, of this regiment, through a continuous service of over sixteen years, during which he learned true discipline in the field during the war and in riots in this city, rose from the position of a private through every intermediate step to the enviable rank of senior captain which he now holds. Last year he was offered the position of major in another excellent regiment, but unhesitatingly declined it, at the request of his company, in the belief that he could discharge a higher duty as a captain in the 22d. During the past month he was the flattered recipient of a communication signed by every officer of the 22d regiment who is entitled to a vote in the matter, requesting him to accept the office of major which has recently become vacant in that command. This would have given him a unanimous election, although others in the line are abundantly qualified for the position. He very soon after received a document, appended to which was the signature of every officer and private of Co. D, soliciting him to retain his command as their captain. Although this company is the largest and strongest in the regiment and could probably be safely left in other hands with no fears that it would retrograde, yet Capt. Smith has concluded that the best interests of Co. D and the regiment would be best served by his sacrificing the honor of promotion which his election to the majority would bring, and has therefore declined the unusual compliment. If the same spirit of self-denial and desire to be most efficacious in promoting the highest interests of their commands characterized officers of the National Guard more generally than it does, it would be of the greatest benefit to the service and to the highest credit of its officers."

We join with our correspondent in recognition of the true soldierly spirit which follows in the straight path of duty regardless of personal preference. We have reason to think that there are at least one or two instances of similar unselfishness and marked *esprit de corps* existing among the captains of a certain other crack regiment in New York city.

The regiment will assemble at the armory in fatigue uniform for drill as follows: Cos. D, B, C, H and I, Friday evenings, Feb. 16, and March 2; F, A, K, E and G, Friday evenings, Feb. 23, and March 9. In compliance with G. O. 2, c. s., brigade headquarters, the officers of this command will assemble at the armory Feb. 9 at 9 o'clock, and Friday evenings, Feb. 16 and 23, immediately after battalion drill, "to be instructed in the principles of rifle practice." The attention of commanders of companies is called to G. O. 2, c. s., brigade headquarters, providing for the instruction of their commands in rifle practice, and in compliance therewith, they "will use three drill nights between Feb. 1 and April 30" for such instruction.

Capt. J. H. Horsfall is relieved from duty on the regimental board of examination, at his own request, with the thanks of the colonel commanding for valuable services rendered thereon, and Capt. Sam. Moore Smith is appointed to act in place and stead of Horsfall relieved, until further orders.

The following promotion is announced: Private M. F. Wood (D) to be ordnance sergeant. Corporal M. F. Rust (A) and Corp. J. J. Downs (I) are reduced to the ranks for general neglect of duty.

At an election held Friday evening, Feb. 9, Capt. Horsfall, of Co. F, was elected major.

On dit that Capt. Briggs, recently resigned from Co. —, will be elected captain Co. F.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.—Cos. A and B, of this regiment, commanded respectively by Capt. Storey and Truslow, were drilled on Wednesday evening, Feb. 14, at the armory in Clermont avenue. Co. A, with thirty-two files, and Co. B, with twenty-four files, all the lieutenants and non-commissioned officers were present, and the drill showed every indication of thorough instruction on the part of company officers, and no error in detail, however minor it may be, but what was promptly corrected—the manual was extraordinarily exact. The discipline shown by this command, and the prompt and soldierly appearance of all when on duty, is hardly excelled by any regiment in the National Guard.

TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.—The commissioned officers of this regiment will assemble at the armory Mondays, Feb. 12 and 19, at 8 p. m. for instruction. The following officers are hereby constituted a Board of Examination for non-commissioned officers: Capt. G. Giehl, Capt. H. Ostermann, and 1st Lieut. A. Kasemann. The Board will convene on the third Wednesday of each month. Co. C will assemble in full uniform with knapsacks and blankets rolled at the armory in East New York, town of New Lots, on Wednesday, Feb. 14, at 8 o'clock p. m. for inspection by the commandant of the regiment.

Resignations.—Colonel Joseph Burger and Major Anthony Wills were, after long and faithful service, at their own request, honorably discharged by the commander-in-chief, who, by Special Orders No. 9 and 10, from General Headquarters, regrets that the National Guard is deprived of the services of so competent and zealous officers, who for over twenty years have rendered valuable and voluntary service to the State and nation. The lieutenant-colonel commanding, with great regret announces the resignation

of these two officers, who have been his comrades since 1857. They deserve the commendation of the commander-in-chief, and their career should be emulated by all.

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.—The right wing of the 47th assembled at its armory on Tuesday evening, Feb. 13, for drill and instruction. The turn-out was light, and consisted of Cos. B, twelve files; E, eleven files; F, ten files, and Co. I (the Green-point company), seven files. The right wing was reduced to three commands of twelve files each, under command of Capt. Doughty, Wardell and Tuttle. The movements executed consisted of forming column of companies, breaking from right to march to the left, wheeling into line, wheel into column, forming single rank from column of companies, on right into line in single rank, same in double rank, forming line by two movements by fours into line and rear companies right (and left) front into line, right of companies to the front, left front into line, right of companies rear into column. From single rank form line by both flanks. The captains of the right and left companies acquitted themselves with credit, while the commandant of the centre company showed too little activity and made numerous errors, and while these were corrected by the colonel at different times by general remarks, it was evident they were intended for special application. This was the first wing drill of the season and taken as a whole, the men were a little rusty and the drill was not quite up to the standard of the 47th regiment. At the command "right (or left) turn" and double time, the pieces were not brought to the "right shoulder" except in Capt. Tuttle's company, until the error was corrected by the colonel, and it was only in these minor details, which should have been a part of company drill instructions, that the men showed to disadvantage, and this is the fault of their officers. The halt and bringing the piece to carry from right shoulder was perfect and executed as one man. It would seem from the large field which Greenpoint offers, that were there not something wrong in the company management, Co. I should be an honor to the regiment and the National Guard. On general principles the success of any company depends on its officers, and they can always make up their minds that lack of success, as an almost invariable rule, indicates, while perhaps not incompetency, at least lack of push and force. Col. Austen was in command at first; afterward Lieut.-Col. Brownell; and both gave evidence of being good disciplinarians and among the best instructors of the National Guard. After the drill the friends of the regiment with their ladies tripped in the mazes of the dance until 12 o'clock. The left wing will drill on Thursday evening, and is made up of large companies; in all probability double the strength of the right wing. From observation of the right wing drill we should draw the inference that too little attention is paid at company drills to minor details, such as distances, principle of wheeling, touch, etc.; instruction in facings and dressing, and that captains act too much on the principle that if they stand on the floor and give orders absolutely correct, that they owe no further duty to their men. Attention to details is required, and pays well in the make up of regimental drills and parades. Another point, there are too many absences at drill. A "wing drill" ought to bring out at least 75 per cent. of the paper strength of the companies. Gen. Beebe, commanding 11th Brigade, and Col. Bunker, A. A. G., were present.

FORTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.—We erroneously credited the response to Colonel Manning's presentation speech to Lieut. Herron, in our item last week. The response was made by Col. Jas. S. Goodrich, of the Oswego Times, formerly a field officer in the 51st regiment.

FIFTY-FIRST REGIMENT.—This regiment, located at Syracuse, during the war, stood second to none outside of the 1st Division, in point of numbers, morale, and discipline, but has for the past two years woefully degenerated, descending the scale of demoralization under each successive commander, until it had nearly landed in the pit of disbandment. The first downward movement was undoubtedly the result of the reaction in feeling at the close of the war. Old soldiers had had enough of military life; and nearly everybody else was satisfied with any semblance of the pomp and circumstance of war. Added to this the fact that the brigade was in command of a notorious secession sympathizer, under whom any patriotic soldier was loth to serve, it is not strange that the regiment fell into the hands of a set of men who could not command the respect or support of the community. Another incident, which tended to increase the deplorable condition, occurred some four or five years ago upon the adoption of the present uniform. The position of colonel was vacant, and in the strife for the succession, the candidates, of which there were two, in order to secure the votes of the officers, agreed that the line officers should be furnished with uniforms from those contracted for by the regiment. The result was that ever since, the line officers, with three or four exceptions, have been wearing uniforms paid for by the State, an abuse which succeeding commanders have not had the stamina to suppress. Thus it is that it has cost but little more to be a commissioned officer, than to be a sergeant or corporal; and the effect is quite evident. The late colonel took command at a very unfortunate time. The tax-exemption clause had just been repealed, and the State authorities showed no inclination to substitute any other mode of compensation for service. During the succeeding autumn, the small pox broke out with great severity in the quarter of the city in which a majority of the members of the regiment reside, breaking up the drills of most of the companies. This was soon followed by the recent exciting presidential campaign, in which all the members of the regiment took more interest in drilling and parading with torchlight and flambeau companies, than in military duty. And it is hardly surprising that the organization had become reduced to a low ebb. At the last annual muster less than 100 officers and privates appeared for duty, and it became evident to the authorities at Albany that an entire reorganization was necessary, and measures were at once instituted to procure the resignation of the colonel, under whose administration it was evidently impossible to accomplish any improvement. This was effected in January, and Col. Grumbach left the regiment, with regret that he had failed to increase its efficiency as he had hoped on assuming command, but with the best of feeling prevailing between the officers and himself. Maj. Ryan resigned at the same time, leaving the regiment with but one field officer. The vacant colonelcy was filled last week by the unanimous election of Mr. John W. Yale. Col. Yale has long been known in Syracuse as an honorable, upright, successful business man, prompt and energetic in everything he undertakes, and he has the respect and support of a large circle of influential citizens. With an experience of several years as a private and staff officer in the regiment when it was in its prime, and as an active member in the best drilled Commandery of Knights Templars in the State, he cannot fail to readily master the tactical part of his duties. While his accurate business habits will render the administrative duties in the task he has undertaken comparatively easy, the policy of Col. Yale's administration cannot as yet be fully decided upon. Advantage must be taken of circumstances as they occur. The reconstruction of a regiment so disorganized as this has become is a great undertaking, much more difficult than to build up a new regiment. The abuse of the use of State uniforms by officers will early receive his attention. Another delicate matter, requiring tact and firmness, will be to sift out inefficient officers, and have them replaced with good ones. Several of the companies which have become completely demoralized will have to be thoroughly reorganized or consolidated. Already a staunch new company is nearly ready to take a place in the line. Col. Yale will be ably assisted by Lieut.-Col. Griffin, and by

the regimental adjutant, Lieut. Randall, who will be retained. The regiment is fortunate in possessing one of the best qualified adjutants in the State. With a West Point training, he is just the man for the position. The vacant majority has not yet been filled, but soon will be. We expect soon to hear good reports from this regiment, and predict that in less than a year it will have recovered its time-honored reputation as the crack regiment of central and western New York.

SEVENTY-FIRST REGIMENT.—Annual elections: Capt. A. W. Belknap, Treasurer; Lieut. Robt. A. Stevenson, Secretary. Annual appointments: Executive Committee—Capt. Amos L. See, Quartermaster Edw. C. Ripley, Commissary Jacob Hess; Music Committee—Lieut. Col. W. H. Chad-dock, Lieut. Wm. Milne, Jr., Lieut. Samuel G. Blakely; Armory Committee—Capt. Wm. C. Clark, Lieut. R. A. McLaren, Lieut. Frank S. Belton; Dress Committee—Maj. E. A. McAlpin, Capt. M. L. Vanture, Capt. R. S. Orser.

Companies B, D, H and K, forming the right wing of this regiment, were drilled in battalion movements at the State Arsenal Monday evening, Feb. 12. The wing was equalized into five companies of twelve files front each, and commanded by Lieut.-Col. Chad-dock, assisted by Adjutant Stevenson. Col. Vose, commanding this regiment, was present, and supervised the drill throughout. The assembly was sounded at 8 o'clock, and the line was formed promptly at 8.30. The following is the number present from each company, including commissioned officers: Cos. B, 27; D, 30; H, 26; K, 51. Capt. Curtis, of Co. B, being absent, his company was commanded by the first lieutenant, and the fifth company made up from the other four was also commanded by a first lieutenant. White body and cross belts were worn, with the close fitting jacket. There were probably three hundred gentlemen and ladies present as spectators, and seemed to take a lively interest in the drill. Some of the ladies were interested in the soldiers, judging by the over coats they were guarding. The battalion was drilled for one and a half hours, being dismissed at ten o'clock. There are evidently a goodly number of recruits mixed in with the more experienced and better drilled troops of the command. The marching was very good, both as to step and alignment, and the wheel into line by companies, while on the march, was remarkably well executed, as the distances had been kept almost perfectly. The manual of arms was not uniformly executed, some doing it quickly, and the others dragging after; also when marching at a right shoulder or support, and the command halt is given, the pieces should be brought more promptly to a shoulder; looking down to the floor, or at the spectators, by the men while on the march, should be guarded against, and with proper care on the part of company officers, this very unsoldierly error could be quickly remedied. Men generally pattern from their officers in style of movement and general military bearing. If officers desire their men to be prompt and soldierly in their movements, they must set the example, and the manual of arms is generally executed very much after the manner of giving the commands. To imitate is one of the most natural tendencies of the soldier, and commissioned and non-commissioned officers cannot be too careful of their step, general bearing, and prompt and energetic manner, while in command of troops. This regiment contains good material, and the men are very intelligent. The annual reception of this regiment will take place at their armory, Thirty-fifth street and Broadway, Thursday evening, Feb. 22.

The 71st was at one time considered one of the two smartest regiments in the 1st Division, but owing to causes of which we are not altogether informed, it is being overtaken in the race for pre-eminence by younger rivals, and unless it makes a decided effort, and shows a little more real military enthusiasm, going in for full ranks at drills, regular attendance of officers to recruiting and instruction, the old 71st will lose its prestige.

GATLING BATTERY, ELEVENTH BRIGADE.—The members of this command will assemble in fatigue uniform on Friday, Feb. 16, at 8 o'clock P. M., at Walters' Riding Academy, 470 Pacific street, Brooklyn, for instruction in horsemanship, and for drill and instruction as follows: Sections 1 and 3 on Wednesday, Feb. 21; sections 2 and 4 on Wednesday, Feb. 28; the battery on Wednesday, March 7. First Lieut. P. I. Hoffman will assume command on the 21st and 28th Feb. Pursuant to S. O. 4, c. s., brigade headquarters, an election is ordered to fill the position of second lieutenant in this battery, made vacant by the resignation of Lieut. L. G. Dolby.

THE "WELDING" PROCESS.—The *Volunteer Service Gazette* says:

The new system of attaching the greater number of the metropolitan Volunteer Infantry battalions to the regiments of Foot Guards is likely to lead to very useful results. Nothing can be more cordial than the way in which Lord Abinger, commanding officer of the Scots' Fusiliers, spoke recently in Westminster Hall of the aid and encouragement he was willing and desirous to afford to the volunteer corps attached to his regiment. If any considerable number of the colonels commanding brigade depots throughout the country had spoken for the last three or four years as Lord Abinger now speaks, and had acted as he now proposes to act, the "welding" of the regular and volunteer forces" so much talked about, and so little seen, would have long since been as fully accomplished as from the nature of things it ever can be in time of peace. In connection with this subject, we may mention that Lord Abinger proposes to invite the whole of the volunteer corps under his supervision to have a day's march out early in the spring, with the distinguished regiment which he commands.

GAZETTE.—The following named officers have been commissioned in the National Guard, State of New York, during the month of January, 1877:

G. W. Wingate, Colonel and Gen. Insp. of Rifle Practice, January 1.
11th Brigade—M. Hoyt, first lieutenant and A. D. C., Dec. 14; C. St. John, captain, and commissary of subsistence, Dec. 30.
23d Brigade—E. D. Woodruff, lieutenant-colonel and assistant adjutant-general, Dec. 4; W. C. Cox, major and judge-advocate, Dec. 4; C. A. Smith, major and engineer, Dec. 4; T. E. Smith, major and surgeon, Dec. 4; R. Tracy, captain and quartermaster, Dec. 4; H. J. Knapp, captain and commissary of subsistence, Dec. 4; J. H. Gonid, captain and ordinance officer, Dec. 4; W. D. Baldwin, captain and A. D. C., Dec. 4.
31st Brigade—C. H. Utley, major and engineer, Oct. 6.
1st Sep. Troop Cav., 21st Brigade—G. W. Petrie, second lieutenant, Jan. 2.
Battery B Artillery, 1st Division—L. Woerner, second lieutenant, Dec. 27.
Bat. A Art. 31st Brig.—J. Sauerwein, first lieutenant, Dec. 1; G. Breier, first lieutenant, Dec. 1; H. Casler, second lieutenant, Dec. 1.
2d Battalion—T. J. Donnelly, captain and inspector of rifle practice, Jan. 15; J. Doud, captain, Jan. 15; A. F. Chartres, first lieutenant, Jan. 15; A. Spenard, second lieutenant, Jan. 15.
M. Scott, second lieutenant, Jan. 15.
7th Regiment—C. G. Bacon, Dec. 14; C. G. Bacon, first lieutenant and adjutant, Jan. 2; H. I. Hayden, captain, Dec. 18.
10th Regiment—A. S. Payn, second lieutenant, Oct. 24; F. S. Rose, second lieutenant, Dec. 18; J. H. Broderer, first lieutenant, Dec. 22.
13th Regiment—A. T. Hills, major and surgeon, Jan. 15.
23d Regiment—F. E. Westlake, first lieutenant, Jan. 2; B. Adams, second lieutenant, Jan. 2.
33d Regiment—J. Kueger, colonel, Dec. 19; L. Bossert, lieutenant-colonel, Dec. 19; L. Finkelmeier, major, Dec. 19; C. Luis, captain, Dec. 23; S. K. Blumke, first lieutenant, Dec. 23; A. Orth, major and surgeon, Dec. 31; H. Nahe, Jr., first lieutenant and quartermaster, Dec. 21.
35th Battalion—J. Howland, first lieutenant, Dec. 28; W. F. Swan, second lieutenant, Dec. 23.
48th Regiment—J. Ratigan, captain, Oct. 16.
49th Regiment—W. H. Boyle, major, Dec. 27; F. H. Griswold, first lieutenant

and quartermaster, Jan. 27.
65th Regiment—A. Hart, second lieutenant, Oct. 23; F. Mickel, first lieutenant, Oct. 23; G. Abel, first lieutenant, Nov. 17; J. Rupp, second lieutenant, Nov. 17.
1st Sep. Co. of Inf., 16th Brigade—H. E. Turner, captain, Jan. 10; L. A. Scott, first lieutenant, Dec. 25; A. A. Felton, second lieutenant, Dec. 25.

Brevet Commissions.—Maj. and Insp. Geo. Hyland, Jr., 25th Brigade, colonel by brevet; Lieut.-Col. Michael Timpane, 3d Battalion, colonel by brevet; Major John Duke, 3d Battalion, lieutenant-colonel by brevet; Capt. John Miller, 3d Battalion, major by brevet; Capt. Henry E. Turner, 1st Sep. Co. Inf., 16th Brigade, colonel by brevet.

The following resignations in the N. G. S. N. Y., have been accepted during the same period:

B. McE. Mamm, major and surgeon; C. W. Jennings, captain; F. Schuck, captain; W. Jamieson, second lieutenant; C. M. Biddle, first lieutenant; C. L. Plaxey, second lieutenant; H. E. Turner, colonel and assistant adjutant-general; F. H. Read, captain and inspector of rifle practice; J. Burger, colonel; A. Willis, major; J. A. Smith, first lieutenant and adjutant; J. Gloster, first lieutenant; J. L. Cook, first lieutenant; J. Butler, first lieutenant; P. McGowan, second lieutenant; N. Gumbach, colonel; H. W. Schmidt, first lieutenant and commissary of subsistence; H. H. Fiedlerman, captain; F. Frendthal, first lieutenant; D. Behrje, second lieutenant; W. Muller, second lieutenant; O. J. Owens, first lieutenant; S. Dexter, second lieutenant; J. S. Cherry, second lieutenant.

THE IRISH RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—An enthusiastic meeting of this Association was held at the Mansion House, Dublin, Jan. 24. The Lord Mayor presided, and Major Leech addressed the meeting upon the subject of the next international match. The letter of the Secretary of the National Rifle Association of New York was read, and Major Leech stated that he had embodied it in a private circular, in which he made the following statement:

The present distances being 800, 900, and 1,000 yards, I think the 800 yards is not a sufficient test either of the marksman's skill or the qualities of the rifle, and might be omitted with advantage. The match might then be shot at 900 and 1,000 yards—viz., twenty shots at the former and twenty-five at the latter distance. If a third range be desirable, 1,000 yards might be added, and thus each man have fifteen shots at each distance.

It appears undesirable to have such a match shot at a range which is the practice range of one of the competing teams. In America ample accommodation could be had elsewhere than at Creedmoor.

Finally, it is desirable to arrive as soon as possible at some determination as to whether a team from Ireland should proceed to America in 1877 to accept the challenge offered annually by the Americans for the championship of the world, and in such an event would you form one of the team. Team shooting has now been reduced to a specialty, and I believe the chance of winning such a match may be calculated with a much greater nicety than heretofore. Team shooting on the principle I refer to, and which I will take the liberty of describing at a future time, ought to be practiced frequently at preliminary competitions.

Again, if a sufficient number of first-class shots do not come forward to justify the acceptance by Ireland of the American challenge in 1877, would you think it advisable to withdraw from the match for the present, or to unite with England and Scotland in sending out a United Kingdom Team, with equal representation? If you are in favor of the latter course, it is to be borne in mind that we can scarcely ever hope to have the trophy shot for in Ireland, and that this World's Rifle Match, which originated in Ireland, will thus be transferred to Wimbledon.

I request your attention to the foregoing, and that you will kindly offer such suggestions as occur to you, with a view to enable those entrusted to carry out the details to feel that they have general approval, and thus secure united action.

The American-English Match, shot in 1874, which originated in Ireland, and was the first match for the championship of the world, would seem to be in a fair way of being absorbed by the Centennial Match, unless a challenge be again sent to the Americans to shoot another match in Ireland in 1877.

ENGLISH PHYSIQUE.—At the Anthropological Institute on the 23d inst., Col. Lane Fox, F.R.S., President (in the chair), read his report to the Anthropometric Committee of the British Association on the 23d Royal Surrey Militia. The measurements—which comprised the profession, race, origin, age, height, weight, chest measurement, color of hair and eyes, and strength of arm, etc.—of 457 individuals afforded some interesting facts concerning what might be called a fairly representative number of men from within a radius of twenty miles round Guildford. It appeared that the color of the hair was in 391 cases brown or dark brown, and in only two cases black and in two cases red, one of the latter being Irish. As to eyes, 311 were grey, light blue or blue, 132 brown or dark brown. Col. Fox proposed some modifications of the existing tests of strength of arm and sight; suggesting that in the first the test should be the same as in drawing a bow, neither hand being in any way supported, and the pull being from an object not fixed. From a table of twenty comparative cases, the average of strength showed in the case of pulling from a fixed point 165.5 lbs., while the same men pulling with the one hand against the other only 81.5 lbs. From the general results, Col. Fox considered that the muscular strength, vital capacity, etc., of the English Reserve and Regular Forces would show very favorably in comparison with those of the ordinary population, and so dispose of some of the frequent alarms giving by the "man in the street" as to the deterioration of our forces in physique.

OHIO.

MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.—The Adjutant-General's report of this State presents some interesting features. The present force comprises 6,547 infantry, 459 artillery and 99 cavalry. They are distributed among nine regiments and three battalions of infantry; two 4 gun and ten 2 gun batteries, and two unattached companies. The force is not very well in hand, however, we should judge, as the law does not provide for much State support, and much is left to the good will and natural military spirit of the troops themselves. Gen. Karr says:

The election of field officers has generally been conducted with harmony and good feeling, and with satisfactory results. In some instances, however, a too zealous support of favorite candidates has led to bickerings and strife, detrimental to the interests of the organization and of the service. The election of field officers, though prescribed by the constitution of the State, is, in my judgment, a mistake. They should be appointed by the Governor, or, if elected at all, they should be elected by the line officers. Previous to the passage of the act of April 11, legislation upon military matters was so meagre and faulty that organizations had rather more of the club or society than military features. Under the section of the previous law allowing organizations to adopt such constitutions and by-laws as might seem to them best, and which vested no officer with power to revise them, and required no approval, many rules, totally at variance with every well-established military rule, custom, and tradition, became incorporated into these codes, and, by use and observance, came to be regarded as good military doctrine. Among them may be mentioned the preposterous proposition that a company could, by vote, expel a commissioned officer, and dismiss him from the service. The provision in the present law, requiring the Governor's approval of such constitutions and by-laws before they are operative or binding, has given an opportunity to eradicate many of these fallacies. The opportunity has been improved. The present law, while deficient in many important things, is still a great improvement on the former law. Among the provisions that have worked good results may be mentioned the section requiring that officers shall be elected for five years. This provision gives stability and sufficient permanency to afford an inducement to officers to equip and qualify themselves for their duties and positions.

Encampments are particularly recommended. Some of the Ohio organizations still stick to Hardee or Casey, but

orders have been issued to correct this evil. The artillery is represented as generally inefficient, although a few batteries are in fair order; the Cleveland Light Artillery is spoken of as a model. The cavalry is partially armed with light artillery sabres without belts. More than half of the infantry is without arms, or else armed with French, Austrian, Prussian or English muzzle-loaders, of a pleasing variety of calibres, for which there is no ammunition now made. "In case of any emergency requiring the services of any company armed with these guns, but little effective service could be done; the moral effect would be something, but would amount to but little if the rioters knew that they were better armed and largely outnumbered the troops." Ten wall tents and 157 blankets purchased out of necessity during the mining troubles, about 130 artillery blankets, and a lot of worthless knapsacks, etc., constitute the State's entire outfit in the way of camp and garrison equipment. Gen. Karr marks the growth of an interest in militia matters among the best citizens of the State.

It may be interesting to quote Governor Hayes' order to his Adjutant-General during a riot in the coal region, May, 1876. He says:

I still feel that there is doubt as to the sufficiency of your force. Be sure to have it ample. If you call out too many men I will be responsible, but if you fail for want of enough it will be your fault. Another suggestion. It now looks as if this trouble would last a long time. I wish you to make preparations to hold your men in camp at and near Massillon until all danger of lawless violence is at an end. Therefore let your arrangements be of a more permanent character. Let it be understood that you mean to stay until lawlessness ceases or is plainly controllable by the civil authorities. Sincerely, R. B. HAYES.

PENNSYLVANIA.

FIRST DIVISION.—Adjutant-General James W. Latta, in his last annual report to Governor Hartranft, recommended the disbandment of the 2d Brigade, National Guard of Pennsylvania. In accordance with the recommendation the brigade has been disbanded, the official order on the subject being as follows:

HEADQUARTERS NATIONAL GUARD OF PENNSYLVANIA, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, HARRISBURG, Feb. 7, 1877.

Special Orders No. 4.

I, Brigadier-General Russell Thayer is hereby temporarily assigned to the command of the 1st Division.

II. The 3d and 6th regiments, State Fusiliers and Gray Invin-cibles, are hereby assigned to the 1st Brigade, and will be under command of and report to and through Brigadier-Gen. Robert M. Brinton.

III. The 2d Brigade is hereby disbanded. Its staff officers will continue on duty with the division commandant until otherwise ordered.

By command of John F. Hartranft, Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

JAMES W. LATTI, Adjutant-General.

SECOND REGIMENT.—A detachment of the 2d regiment Infantry will leave Philadelphia at 9.30 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, Feb. 22, to attend the reception of the 71st (N. Y.) regiment. The 2d is the oldest regiment in the State of Pennsylvania, and during the late war was favorably known as the 19th, and afterwards the 90th regiment Penna. Vols. The command has a most enviable reputation for hospitality, as organizations from nearly every section of the country can gratefully attest. The detachment has not definitely decided as to how they will equip for the trip, though the impression is that the fighting quakers will visit New York in full winter uniform, knapsacks, etc., and accompanied by their renowned regimental band. On their arrival they will be received by a detail of the "American Guard," and by them escorted to the armory, where a collation will be partaken of. The Pennsylvania Guardsmen will be accompanied by an honorary committee of prominent Philadelphians, who will make their headquarters at the Sturtevant House.

MASSACHUSETTS.

THE FIRST BATTALION, M. V. M., had a drill at the Institute of Technology drill shed on Monday evening, 12th inst. But five companies were present, the Brockton company being excused on account of its distance from town; the attendance was small, the aggregate being 132. Considerable improvement has been made, and is making, in the manual of arms and steadiness of the men. Line officers and non-commissioned officers need to study their tactics, and should be careful to set their men good examples. When a first sergeant comes to an "order," and "place rest," the balance of his company remaining at "attention" and at a "carry," it would not be surprising if the men should appear badly.

After devoting some time to the manual and marching in column of fours, the step being uneven and the distances poorly kept, the ceremony of inspection was rehearsed and fairly executed, except that when (by order of the commanding officer), the several companies were inspected by their officers, some of them seemed to forget that tactics directs that the pieces should be handed (not thrown) back to the men, and that the barrel of the piece should be toward the man. Many of the men received their pieces with both hands. The evening's exercises closed with a dress parade, at which the manual was fair and the men were steady, but the ceremony itself differed considerably from that prescribed by tactics.

CONNECTICUT.

THE LEGISLATURE.—Bill (H. R. No. 4) providing for an amendment to an act for forming and conducting the military force, has passed both Houses. This bill directs the quartermaster-general to provide rooms for regimental headquarters and the storing of property, for which the regimental commandants are responsible, for safe keeping. The military committee have reported a substitute bill on uniforms, and in place of the original, providing for a new bill of dress, have substituted one providing for the repair of the present uniforms, and continuing them in service for two years. In view of the condition of affairs and the time, this was considered best. The uniforms, by little repairing, will stand a good deal of service yet, although the five years of service of most of them expire the current year. The matter of a permanent camp ground has been indefinitely postponed.

FIRST REGIMENT.—Capt. John A. Miller (A) is to visit Germany in the spring on business for a manufacturing firm in Hartford. In consequence of his contemplated absence he is to resign his commission, which his comrades regret to hear.

THE Hartford City Guard (F) gave its annual reception on the 13th at the armory of the company. It was as usual very successful, a large party being present. Many military guests were present from the National Guard of Connecticut and other States. Privates Wadsworth and MacIntosh of this company, now travelling in Europe, were in Italy at last accounts, and write very interesting letters descriptive of the military force (regulars and militia) of that country. They pronounce our National Guard equal to their regulars as to physique, general appearance, and equipment. The regular weekly drills of this regiment are

fairly attended, about fifty per cent. of membership being in the ranks on each drill night.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF CONNECTICUT,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
NEW HAVEN, JANUARY 30, 1877.

General Orders—No. 1.

The following order from the Commander-in-Chief is hereby promulgated for the information of all concerned:

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
HARTFORD, JANUARY 27, 1877.

Orders:

The following persons have been appointed on the staff of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, to take rank from the third day of January, 1877, in the order in which they are named:

William B. Franklin, of Hartford, Adjutant-General, with rank of Brigadier-General.
Berius N. Conch, of Norwalk, Quartermaster-General, with rank of Brigadier-General.
George W. Bentley, of New London, Commissary-General, with rank of Brigadier-General.
Edward E. Bradley, of Orange, Paymaster-General, with rank of Brigadier-General.
Frank Gallagher, of New Haven, Surgeon-General, with rank of Brigadier-General.
Guerney S. Parsons, of Waterbury, Aide-de-Camp, with rank of Colonel.
Harlow P. Harris, of Salisbury, Aide-de-Camp, with rank of Colonel.
Charles M. Joslyn, of Hartford, Aide-de-Camp, with rank of Colonel.

They will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

The Adjutant-General is charged with the promulgation of this order to all concerned.

RICHARD D. HUBBARD, Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
By order of the Commander-in-Chief,
WM. B. FRANKLIN, Adjutant-General.

COLONEL George Warren, Jr., A. D. C. from the third regimental district, has tendered his resignation. *De mortuis nil nisi bonum.*

TEXAS.

GALVESTON RIFLE CLUB.—We note with satisfaction the revival of military spirit in the Lone Star State. Its Adjutant-General is an old dragoon officer of the Regular Army, a graduate of 1840, who was brevetted for gallantry in Mexico, and served with honor for more than twenty years as a soldier. He was also a prominent Confederate general. We recorded some time since the initiation of a scheme to organize a militia system in Texas, which we imagine had the support of Gen. Steele. And by the following notice which we clip from the *Galveston News* we see that rifle practice is coming to the front:

At a meeting at the office of the Texas Banking and Ins. Company recently the Galveston Rifle Club completed its organization and adopted charter and by-laws. The targets are now completed, and will be placed at a temporary point on Mr. Hurley's road, the ground donated by Mr. Hurley for a range being five miles beyond the present terminus. The road will reach the range in one month. The following comprise the officers and members of the club:

John S. Moore, President; N. O. Lauve, Vice-President; W. Weekes, Treasurer; W. Bondies, Secretary. Trustees—H. W. Rhodes, F. Chas. Hume, John J. Hand, R. B. Dean, J. Adrians, Jr.; Shooting Masters—John S. Moore, George Sealy, H. W. Rhodes, W. G. Morse; Members—T. K. Hawkins, J. F. Roock, Geo. Sealy, T. D. Lufkin, J. J. Hand, H. P. Redmond, W. Gresham, G. Marast, J. C. Walker, R. J. Hughes, Dr. H. Shearer, J. D. Rodgers, Wm. Bondies, J. S. Moore, Geo. Mundy, F. Woolverten, H. W. Brown, J. Adrians, Jr., W. G. Morse, W. Weekes, P. N. Lauve, W. P. Ballinger, O. Bowman, F. C. Hume, C. E. Richards, Sylvan Blum, P. H. Hennessy, N. O. Lauve, R. B. Dean, H. W. Rhodes, M. Gregg, N. Weekes.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

—At an election held by Company F, 13th (N. Y.) regiment, Tuesday evening, Feb. 6, Thos. H. Brooks was elected second lieutenant.

—PRIVATE Rose, of Co. C, is said to be the lightest, shortest, and bandomest man in the 28th (N. Y.) regiment.

—The resignation of Mr. A. G. McVey as our regular Massachusetts correspondent is announced with regret. He has the best wishes of the JOURNAL for the future.

—CAPT. Charles Ritter, Inspector of Rifle Practice 33d (N. Y.) regiment, has received a thirty days' leave of absence pending his resignation.

—On the occasion of the grand masquerade ball of the Williamsburg Turn Verein last Tuesday evening the floor was under military rule, Lieut. Louis Goldmann acting as manager, assisted by Maj. Louis Finkelmeyer and others.

—BANKIN Post (No. 10) G. A. R., Brooklyn, announces a reception at River's Academy, Court and State streets, on Monday evening, Feb. 19.

—MA. E. A. Perry is the author of a very useful manual called "Modern Observations on Rifle Shooting, with an improved system of score-book" indexed for permanent record, and with a silicate plate attached for use in the field at the range.

—"NATIONAL GUARDIAN" writes to the *Herald* to call attention to the dangerously unsafe condition of the arsenal at Seventh avenue and Thirty-fifth street. He says at battalion drills there is a notable swaying of the walls, and predicts a terrible catastrophe if the building is not strengthened.

—THE author of the phrase "Invincible in Peace, Invisible in War," which has been ascribed to Ben. Hill, was the late Capt. Geo. H. Derby, better known as "John Phoenix," who, while in San Francisco, at a public dinner of the State militia, gave as a toast: "The California militia: Invincible in Peace, Invisible in War."

—"It is said" that when an election for field officers of the 28th (N. Y.) regiment is ordered Lieut.-Col. Fred W. Obernier will be elected colonel, Capt. William Heardt, Jr., lieutenant-colonel, and for the majority there are three candidates in the field, namely, Capt. George Giehl, Capt. Henry Ostermann, and Mr. Geo. Wintjen.

—THE following are the newly elected officers of the 23d (N. Y.) regiment Veteran Association: President, Charles H. Stoddard; Vice-President, Mortimer C. Ogden; Secretary, Chas. L. Finkle; Treasurer, William J. Martin; Executive Committee, John Lapsley, Wm. B. Boerum, Charles H. Stoddard; Membership Committee, Samuel F. Phelps, William Glover, and Chas. H. Stoddard.

—A CORRESPONDENT writes: "Last Saturday night Brevet Maj. Karcher, of the 33d (N. Y.) regiment, was presented with a medal by a delegation of the veterans of the regiment. The medal is made of tin, nearly as large as a pie plate. It is painted in oil colors. The major on horseback is a very good likeness of the bold sayer and the very steed, with an appropriate inscription. On the bottom of the plate, that is, on the obverse side of the medal, is the likeness of Col. Ruger, Lieut.-Col. Boesert, and Maj. Finkelmeyer in full harness sitting at a table representing the 'Council of War.'"

—GATLING BATTERY.—There was a special meeting held at the headquarters of the Gatling Battery (3d Division Brooklyn) Saturday evening, Feb. 10, Gen. Ira L. Beebe, commanding brigade, presiding. The following elections took place: Second Lieutenant, Sergeant Charles Beebe, vice L. G. Dalby, resigned; First Sergeant, F. E. Lower, vice Sergeant W. B. Simons; Sergeant third section, Corporal W. B. Dawley, vice Sergeant Theodore McIntyre, promoted; Sergeant fourth section, Corp. E. J. Whitlock, Jr., vice F. E. Tower, promoted. Privates Chas. Dorn, A. G. Jenkins and W. H. Pendergrast were elected corporals. Private J. J. Moog has been appointed veterinary surgeon in this battery.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SPOTTED TAIL has started out with a bodyguard of 200 warriors as a peacemaker and will endeavor to induce the hostiles—believed to have concentrated on Tongue river—to come in and accept the terms already made public and involving the surrender of their arms and ponies. Gen. CROOK expected to leave Camp Sheridan for Fort Larimer Feb. 12.

THE OTHER SIDE.

Of course there always is "another side" and especially if we would believe the substance of a letter from a Standing Rock correspondent of the *Chicago Tribune* dated Jan. 17. It is to the effect that the Indians have not been so hardly or effectually punished as the commanders in the field believe, and report and insist that the "agents" (!) and post commanders have, induced, more hostiles to come in and surrender, than have been captured by commanders in the field. The writer says: "The Sioux Indian question stands thus: The Indians have lost about one hundred warriors killed in battle during the last year. About one hundred and fifty more warriors have surrendered themselves at the several agencies. The hostiles then can take the field in the spring with only about two hundred and fifty less than they had when they destroyed General Custer's command on the 25th of June, 1876. The greatest damage the Indians have sustained is at the agencies, especially at Standing Rock Agency, where they have been disarmed and dismounted, and thus rendered harmless. I have taken some pains to ascertain how many horses have been taken from the Indians here, and I learn that not less than one thousand seven hundred and fifty horses and over one hundred guns, besides many revolvers, have been taken, and put where they will never be used by hostiles again. This process of disarming and dismounting has been carried on all winter. Whenever a gun is heard of, it is sent for by the commanding officer, and mounted men are kept constantly scouting over the country for hundreds of miles in search of Indian horses. On Christmas Day Lieutenant Kislinsky returned from an expedition to the south and southwest, and brought in a fine herd of seventy-five ponies. This young officer has made himself the terror of the Indians. They say: 'It is no use to lie to the white man any longer; he is too smart for us; we cannot hide our ponies—he finds them in some way.' Notwithstanding this constant irritation of the Indians by hunting up and seizing their guns and horses, no collision has occurred at this agency, or near it, between troops and Indians. These Indians at least are conquered, although I am told that, as late as September last, they were as turbulent and hostile, and as impudent, as any of the immediate followers of Sitting Bull." The correspondent does not take into account that it is the pressure—moral and physical—exerted from without by the troops in the field, which drives the Indians as a *dernier ressort* to surrender to post commanders.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

Introduced—Feb. 9 (S. 1236), to authorize and equip an expedition to the Arctic Seas.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Introduced—Feb. 8 (H. R. 4622) to repeal statute forbidding appointments and promotions in the staff of the Army.

Passed—Feb. 8 (H. R. 4198) to authorize the President to restore Thomas J. Spencer to his former rank in the Army. Feb. 10 (S. 993) directing the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department to credit the late Admiral Charles Wilkes with \$350, being the amount paid by Paymaster Hosford to Paymaster Tolfree on account of mess-bill and which was repaid to Paymaster Hosford, but not taken up in his account.

LAFAYETTE AND SEWARD.

FROM advance sheets of a memoir of William H. Seward the following extract is taken, describing a visit paid by him to Lafayette in 1833:

"La Grange adjoins Rosoit, a village of 2,000 inhabitants, and distant thirty miles from Paris. The chateau, three stories in height, is built on the three sides of a square, and at each angle is flanked by a circular tower. It is surrounded by a moat, with military drawbridges. The front wall is covered with an ivy which was planted by Charles James Fox. Two small brass cannon guard the staircase. They were trophies taken from the royal troops in the three days' revolution, by the people of Paris, and presented to Gen. Lafayette. The staircase was decorated with flags, tricolored and American. I was received by the general, Mme. Maubourg his daughter, and two of his grandsons, in a parlor still more plainly furnished than the one in Paris. It contained busts of Washington and Franklin, and some American maps, and 'also portraits of all the Presidents of the United States.' The library was filled with American books; the sleeping-rooms had only pictures of American battle scenes on land and sea, Mount Vernon, John Hancock's house, and Quincy. Other members of the family soon appeared, and I had a welcome from all at La Grange. The general said: 'I did not visit Col. Burr when he came to Paris; he had lately conspired against one of my friends, Mr. Jefferson, and had killed another, Col. Hamilton.' In making this remark he indicated not the least consciousness of the mutual antagonism of those eminent statesmen.

"At dinner we had the entire family, twenty-two persons. The general sat opposite the centre of the

table, Mme. Maubourg and Mme. Perier at either end. The viands and the wine, with the exception of champagne and Madeira, were the products of La Grange. Lafayette entertained the party with an account of his progress through the United States, with vivid descriptions of the country. 'I never think,' said he, 'of Niagara Falls without feeling a wish to buy Goat Island, and live there.' Mme. Maubourg described to me the Castle of Olmutz, and her stay there, with her mother and sister, during her father's imprisonment. She told, in the simplest manner, but with touching effect, how the agent of the Prussian government came to the prison and offered Lafayette his release, on condition that he should renounce republicanism. 'I will subscribe no declaration,' said Lafayette, 'inconsistent with my duties as an American citizen.' After an hour and a half, we retired to the drawing-room, where the evening was spent in cheerful conversation on books, music, art, and political events. Precisely at 10 o'clock each member of the family, old and young, kissed the general, and he retired. In taking leave of me for the night he said, 'We breakfast at 10 o'clock.' I found my bedroom, in the upper story of one of the towers, daintily prepared; the curtains were dropped, arm-chair and slippers before the fire, and the bed-coverings turned down.

"When I came to breakfast every one inquired if I had been out. The general, they said, always rose at 6. All the gentlemen, and some of the ladies, had been abroad on the plantation. From breakfast we repaired to a bower on the lawn. Mme. Clementine, a daughter of George Washington Lafayette, conducted me to an artificial lake, shaded by evergreens, where we passed an hour in rowing. The general met us on our return. He walked with us over the plantation, which contained 800 acres. It was in fine order, and managed with perfect economy. All the animals were carefully housed; even the acorns were stored for the swine. He had another larger farm in the south of France, on which his son resided. Regular daily accounts of both were kept at La Grange, and were examined and posted every Saturday, the domestic expenses being carefully supervised and regulated by the daughters. The morning closed with Lafayette's exhibition to me of his museum of American presents. Among these he seemed especially pleased with a vase presented to him by the officers of the *Brandwine*, and a volume published in New York in commemoration of his reception in the United States. This exhibition ended with a visit to the beautiful barge presented to him by the Whitehall boatmen of New York as a trophy of their victory over the Thames boatmen in New York Harbor. It bore an inscription, which recited the wager, the names of the victors, and the fact of its presentation to him. He had built a house over it, and inclosed it with an iron network, protecting it even from the touch of visitors. 'Tell the Whitehallers I have their boat safe,' said Lafayette, 'and it will last longer than I shall.'

"I took my leave of the general and his family that night at 10 o'clock, preparatory to a departure at 6 the next morning. I was surprised, while taking my coffee before daylight, by a summons to his bedroom, where I found him, in a white flannel unders, engaged with his correspondence, of which he showed me a letter he had just received from Mme. Malibran. I said to him, 'we constantly cherish a hope that you will come back to the United States.' 'My dear sir,' said Lafayette, 'it would make me very sad to think I should never see America again, but you know how it is. I am confined to France for two or three years by my office, as a member of the House of Deputies; and in that time what may happen only God knows!' With these words he threw his arms around me, and, kissing me affectionately, bade me good-bye."

H. M. S. "THUNDERER."

H. M. S. *Thunderer*, 4 guns, double-screw iron armor-plated turret-ship, 9,190 tons, 5,600 horse-power, made—after her terrible catastrophe in July last—the official trial of her machinery on Thursday, Jan. 4, on the measured mile, in Stokes' Bay. The *United Service Gazette* says: The exploded boiler has been altogether removed by the contractors, Messrs. Humphrys and Tennant, and replaced by an entirely new one. In compliance with the recommendations made to the admiralty, all the boilers have been fitted with "safety" valves in addition to the ordinary "safety" valves, as a further precaution against explosion.

In addition to the two pairs of main engines for driving the port and starboard propellers, the *Thunderer* contains in the limited space below no fewer than twenty-six other engines, pairs and singles, for various purposes, besides the hydraulic gun-gear, so that some idea may be formed of the vast amount of work and responsibility which falls upon the chief engineer and his eight assistants. Indeed, the ship is a crowded steam factory, and the work on board is so largely performed by mechanical means, that in action scarcely a man need be observed on deck.

The *Thunderer* had remained at Spithead since the preliminary trial of Tuesday, anchored in nine-fathom water by one of Martin's five-ton patent self canting anchors, eight shackles of cable, or about 100 fathoms, being run out in consequence of the very unsettled state of the weather. The anchor was weighed and placed upon the billboard in 15 minutes, and the ship got under way a little before 12, the sea at the time being rather lumpy, with a fresh breeze from the direction of S.W. by W.S.W. Not a bolt nor a screw started from first to last, every part of the structure remaining as tight as a bottle. The stoke-holes were manned by no fewer than sixty-seven picked stokers from the Portsmouth Steam Reserve, a very scarce body at the present time. Their endurance was greatly tested during the trial, for although no half-boiler runs were made, as being superfluous, the full-power trial was somewhat protracted, the highest temperature

recorded in the stoke-hole being 129 deg. The ventilation of the forward stoke-hole was not so good as the after one, and consequently did not make steam so well. Just about one o'clock the ship came steaming up the Nab under a press of steam, with blasts going, and began the first run of 76 revolutions. The results of the official runs against and with the tide were as follows: First run—time, 4 min. 35 sec.; speed, 13.091 knots; horse-power, 6,205.52; revolutions, 77.23 per minute. Second run—time, 4 min. 24 sec.; speed, 13.676 knots; horse-power, 6,128.56; revolutions, 75.90. Third run—time, 4 min. 40 sec.; speed, 12.857 knots; horse-power, 6,284.90; revolutions, 75.57. Fourth run—time, 4 min. 11 sec.; speed, 14.343 knots; horse-power, 6,326.38; revolutions, 76.97. Fifth run—time, 4 min. 51 sec.; speed, 12.371 knots; horse-power, 6,351.62; revolutions, 77.52. Sixth run—time, 4 min. 7 sec.; speed, 14.575; horse-power, 6,326.36; revolutions, 77.24. The mean of all the means of speed was 13.405 knots, and the general mean 13.479 knots per hour. The safety-valves were loaded to 30 lb. on the square inch; the pressure on the boiler, 29.871 lb.; the vacuum in the condensers, 26.28 lb. starboard, and 26.70 lb. port; the highest mean of revolution per minute was 78.3; the mean per minute 77.4, and the mean per mile 346; the mean pressure in the cylinders, 20.57 lb. starboard, and 20.34 lb. port. The mean indicated horse-power was 6,270 horses, being 760 in excess of the contract power, notwithstanding the fact that five years have elapsed since the machinery was put on board. The engines were stopped from full-speed from the moving of telegraph in 15 sec.; being stopped, they were started full-speed astern in 18 sec.; and from full-speed astern to full-speed ahead in 18 sec. Two full-speed circles were made with the result that, with the helm over to starboard 31 deg., she made the circle in 4 min. 2 sec., the diameter being 330 yards; and with the helm over to port at the same angle, she made the circle in 4 min. 10 sec., the diameter being 360 yards. The circles were remarkably small for the character of the ship, and the rapidity with which she travelled them, and the ease with which she answered her helm proved that she could be easily maneuvered in action. The *Thunderer* stows 1,800 tons of coal in her bunkers, which it is estimated will enable her to make a voyage of 3,000 miles without having to re-coal.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

CAPTAIN MARKHAM, of the Royal Navy, is contributing to *Good Words* a series of articles on "Our Life in the Arctic Regions."

THE will of the late Field-Marshal the Marquis of Tweeddale has received "confirmation" in Scotland. The personal effects in that country and in England amount to nearly £200,000.

THE actual revenue of China is believed to amount to £25,000,000 raised by taxes on land, grain, the transit of goods, foreign import, and a few other subjects, and by the sale of ranks and decrees. Of this amount £15,000,000 is believed to be spent one way or another upon the army.

THE paymasters of two German vessels-of-war, the *Frederick Carl* and the *Kron Prinz*, came to grief recently at Smyrna. They had been pocketing a heavy difference between the actual value of the Turkish lira in piastres and the amount entered upon the official vouchers.

A PISTOL, invented by the Messrs. Mauser, is now being practically tested in the Prussian Army, and, should it be approved, it is to take the place of the revolver used by officers in the mounted services.

THERE are three superior officers in the German army who have served for more than seventy years—the Emperor, who received a grade during childhood; Marshal Wrangel, who reckons eighty years of service, and Lieutenant-General Maliszewski, commanding the Invalides, who has served seven-two years.

A TELEGRAM from Vienna states that the Russian War Office has ordered six steam sloops at the works at Abo, to be delivered at Cronstadt by the middle of May. It is also stated that the Russian government is

having floating batteries constructed, which are to be stationed in the Black Sea ports.

VANITY FAIR says: One hundred and fifty half-pay officers have offered their services to Colonel Valentine Baker in the event of war breaking out between Turkey and Russia, and several of these officers have received intimation of the willingness of the Sultan to give them commissions. Last week six of them left London for Turkey to take command of Cavalry regiments.

GARDENS have for some years past afforded pleasant, recreative, and useful occupation to soldiers confined to Indian cantonments. A General Order has just appeared in the *Gazette of India*, in which we find the new Commander-in-Chief in India, Sir Frederick Haines, expressing his warm approval of the soldiers' gardens. The General Order notifies that he has much pleasure in observing the continued "interest taken by the men in the useful and healthful recreation of cultivating land in cantonments for gardening purposes of a useful and productive kind."

THE 81-ton gun is now in position on the marshes at Shoeburyness to fire at the 32-inch plates, and it had been arranged that the trial should have been held on Wednesday. The event has, however, been postponed for this week, not in consequence of any want of preparation, but by the order of the Minister of State for War, who, with other distinguished visitors, will be present at the trials. The target, which was designed by Col. Inglis, R. E., consists of four 8-inch rolled plates with three intervals of teak, each interval being five inches in thickness. Thus the target is 47 inches thick, 32 of the best rolled iron and 15 of teak. It is secured to the ground on a mass of concrete and an armor-plate, and is backed up behind in the most elaborate manner. The weight of powder will be about the same as in the previous trials—370 lb., and the projectile 1,700 lb. The distance fired will be 100 yards.

BROAD ARROW reports that very successful trials have been made with a new mitrailleuse, constructed under the personal superintendence of Gatling. The five barrels of which the machine consists are embedded in bronze, the handle being affixed so as to produce a more rapid and regular rotation. An improvement has also been effected in the system of serving the charges. The box of zinc or tin, in which they are arranged contains forty cartridges, and can be removed and replaced by a very simple and almost imperceptible movement. It is stated that with the improved arrangements 300 rounds per minute can be readily fired, and at the experiments we allude to eighty projectiles were discharged in thirteen seconds. The weight of the new Gatling is 97 lbs., and it is mounted on a carriage similar to that of a small field piece. A tripod is also carried, on which the machine can be mounted when a wide lateral range is required, or when the direction of the fire may have to be rapidly changed.

THE English Cavalry service seems as much in need of repair as our own, although in a different respect. The eight army corps, says the *London Standard*, which sanguine patriots imagine Great Britain could mobilize in a fortnight or so, should, theoretically have eight or nine cavalry regiments attached to each of them, every regiment with a strength of 500 sabres. As a fact, however, the returns show that there are no more than 13,000 troopers, in all, within the limits of the United Kingdom, giving therefore a proportion of rather more than 1,600, or three full regiments, to each army corps. Of the 15,000 horses voted by Parliament, only half are troop animals. It is clear, therefore, that the 1,600 men in each army corps would have but 1,000 horses to ride upon, were they called upon to go into action. A cavalry regiment on the British establishment, which numbers more than 500 of all ranks, has but 320 horses allotted to it, and the consequence is that it seldom musters 230 or 240 sabres on parade. In Germany they seem to put a much greater value upon troop horses, and nearly six-sevenths of the total number of military horses are made over to the cavalry.

A FOREIGN telegram informs us, that Paris is laughing at the present moment, though somewhat uneasily, at the publication of General Brialmont's work on the defence of States and intrenched camps.

While collecting materials for his book *General Brialmont applied to the French government for the necessary documents concerning the fortifications of Paris*. The French government refused to divulge the secrets of the State, whereupon the Belgian author, nothing discouraged, wrote to Berlin, and from the War Office of that capital obtained all the information he desired concerning the fortresses both of Germany and France. Indeed, the German military authorities went so far as to communicate to him the plan of the unfinished fortifications around Paris and several projects which have been submitted to the Minister of War. When General Brialmont's book appeared it was determined at first to demand the seizure of the work, in order, as a critic observed, to prevent the Prussians reading in French what they had communicated in German. It is not supposed here that any treason has been committed. France possesses the exact plans of all the German forts, and it is well-nigh impossible to keep fortifications secret. Before the fall of the Empire interesting models of all the strong places in France were exhibited in a gallery of the Louvre.

THE *London Daily News* says: The Admiralty proposes to construct another big turret vessel without delay, which is to exceed in size and strength the *Inflexible* as much as this does the *Thunderer* or *Decatur*. The armor plating of the last named is some fourteen inches at its thickest, while the *Inflexible* is being protected at Portsmouth with twenty-two-inch plates. But twenty-two inches of iron, as the *Spezia* experiments have taught us, are easily pierced with the big Anglo-Italian guns with which Sir William Armstrong and Company have provided the Italian navy; and if the next turret ship we build is to keep out projectiles from these one hundred-ton weapons, its bulwarks will need to be very stout and strong indeed. Anything less than three feet of solid metal could not be relied upon to ward off a shot fired from a one hundred-ton gun. Thirty-six inches, therefore, at least, must be the thickness of the iron walls of our new iron-clad, if it is required to stand the fire of such craft as the *Dandolo* and *Duilio*, both of which the Italians propose to arm with one hundred-ton guns. It will now be for the Constructor of the Navy to say whether he can build a serviceable man-of-war fit to carry armor of this stupendous weight together with guns of one hundred or one hundred and fifty tons. For it would be useless to have a craft of this kind if in the end it proved too ponderous and unwieldy to handle, as some of our old floating batteries were.

"Cigars by mail." See Adv. of A. M. Platt, New Haven, Ct.

H. N. SQUIRE, 97 FULTON-ST.—Watches, Jewellery, Diamonds Sterling Silver, &c., Rogers' and Meriden Plated Ware 25 per cent. less than manufacturers' prices.

BIRTHS.

MERRITT.—At Newport, N. Y., February 7, 1877, to Mrs. Adelaide and Lieut. F. E. Merritt, 24th Infantry, a daughter.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages and Births FIFTY CENTS each, and the signature and address of the party sending must accompany the notice.]

HUBBELL—SPRAGUE.—In Trinity Church, St. Augustine, Fla., Jan. 30, 1877, by the Right Rev. J. P. Young, Bishop of Florida, Lieut. HENRY W. HUBBELL, Jr., 1st Artillery U. S. A., to SARA, daughter of Col. John T. Sprague, U. S. A.

SELFRIDGE—KEARNEY.—In New York, Feb. 1, at the Church of the Transfiguration, by the Rev. Harvey Duff, Lieut. JAMES RUSSELL SELFRIDGE, U. S. Navy, to Miss SUSAN W., daughter of the late Gen. Phil. Kearny, U. S. A.

DIED.

Brief announcements will be inserted under this head without charge. Obituary notices and resolutions should be paid for at the rate of two cents a word, unless it is intended to leave the question of their insertion to the discretion of the Editor.

BAILEY.—At his late residence, in Washington, D. C., on Saturday morning, February 10, 1877, Rear-Admiral THEODORE BAILEY.

HOAR.—In Concord, Mass., on the 3d inst., KATE, wife of Samuel Hoar, and daughter of Gen. Geo. D. Wise, of Baltimore, Md.

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Proposals for Manila Hemp.

NAVY PAY OFFICE, 21 KILBY STREET, BOSTON, January 31, 1877.

PROPOSALS, sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Manila Hemp," will be received at this office until MONDAY, Feb. 26, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing twenty tons, of 2340 pounds per ton, Manila Hemp, at the Charlestown Navy Yard, subject there to the usual inspection and Government tests.

Samples of the quality required can be seen at the Commandant's Office, at the said Navy Yard, where all information can be obtained.

Two satisfactory sureties must accompany the bid, guaranteeing a faithful execution of the offer, if accepted.

The price of the Hemp must include its delivery at the Charlestown Navy Yard. All Hemp rejected must be removed at the risk and expense of the bidder, and it will be at his risk until removed.

Blank forms for Proposals can be had on application at this office. G. E. THORNTON, Pay Inspector U. S. Navy.



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[From the Red and Gun, Nov. 18, 1876.]

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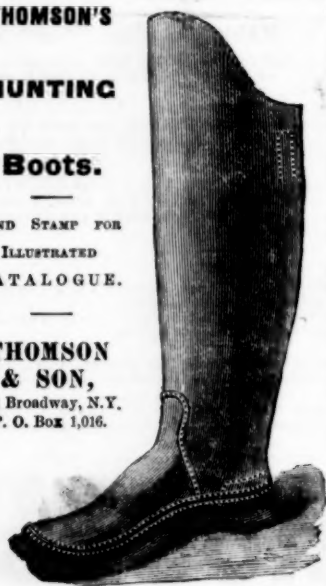
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